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12 July 1985

# Sub-Saharan Africa Report

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ANGOLA

## AMBASSADORS TO USSR, GDR MEET WITH FOREIGN DIPLOMATS

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 28 Apr 85 p 12

[Text] Moscow--Angolan Ambassador to the Soviet Union Jose Cesar Augusto (Kiluange), member of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee, on Tuesday met with his Canadian counterpart Peter Roberts in Moscow with whom he exchanged impressions on the international situation.

During their talks the two diplomats expressed their repudiation of the recent formation of the so-called "transitional government in Namibia." The two diplomats said that the solution of the Namibian question necessarily will have to be achieved by the implementation of the U.N. Security Council Resolution 435/78.

During the meeting the Angolan ambassador gave a general overview of the political, economic, social and military situation in Angola and Peter Roberts, for his part, expressed the intention of his government to participate in reviving Angolan economy by implementing bilateral economic and trade relations.

Continuing his program of contacts with ambassadors accredited to the USSR, Cesar Augusto (Kiluange) met on Wednesday with his counterpart from Democratic Korea, Kwon Hi Gen, with whom he discussed the results of the first MPLA-Labor Party National Conference and the preparations for the second congress of the Party.

Kwon Hi Gen reaffirmed the desire of his people, party and government of continuing the necessary activity for the unification of Korea by peaceful means. Both condemned the interference of capitalist countries in the affairs of sovereign nations.

## Angolan Ambassador's Activities

Angolan Ambassador to the GDR, Mendes de Carvalho, met with his Zimbabwean counterpart Jackson Mvenge recently in Berlin. After giving a brief account of constant aggressions by racist South Africa, he stressed the need for greater increase in the struggle for peace and economic development of Africa.

The talks dealt with the present situation in southern Africa and strengthening bilateral relations between the two states and peoples.



Continuing his activities, Mendes de Carvalho received in audience in his office the state planning leader of the German Professional Training Center, Hube, with whom he discussed the basic training course dealing with administration for 25 Angolan workers from various ministries.

The course in question, whose beginning is expected in the near future, will last five weeks, two weeks of which will be given in Luanda and three in the GDR.

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ANGOLA

## PRIVATE SECTOR ASKED TO IMPROVE WORK SITES

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 27 Apr 85 p 12

[Excerpt] Uije--At the initiative of MINCI [Ministry of Internal Trade] a meeting was held on Wednesday with private businessmen and owners of bars and nightclubs of Uije and Negage, within the framework of the [ministry's] move to improve their participation in the socio-economic development of the province.

Provincial Delegate of Internal Trade Coimbra da Costa, who presided over the meeting, criticized the conditions of the majority of private and state hotel units.

In this connection, he said that within 90 days the businessmen must paint their establishments and improve exteriors so as to make them look better, and also to eliminate undesirable behavior of bar employees.

As to supplies to the establishments, Coimbra da Costa made reference to the fact that delivered products are diverted and warned that rigorous control of this practice, which has become habitual, will be imposed.

Concerning sanitation, the delegate demanded that the new medical certificates be made public and advised the creation of small farms for breeding beef cattle, pigs, goats and vegetables.

The private businessmen, for their part, complained about lack of paint, cement and construction materials for beautifying their establishments. In his reply the provincial delegate said that this situation can be overcome, and empowered two or three of the businessmen to obtain construction materials.

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ANGOLA

## RAINSTORMS CAUSE POWER OUTAGES IN BENGUELA

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 27 Apr 85 p 12

[Text] Torrential rains in Benguela in the first half of this month caused some material damage for which the Provincial Commissariat is studying urgent solutions.

The first data obtained by ANGOP [Angolan Press Agency] from Assistant Provincial Commissioner for Productive Sector Alexandrino Silva, state that the flood at the central hydroelectric plant of Biopio caused interruption of electric power supply in the province.

It was also reported that maintenance work of the equipment damaged by the downpours is in progress.

After the Biopio thermal plant was paralyzed beginning 8 February, the supply of energy to Benguela was guaranteed by the hydroelectric plant which produced close to 3 megawatts, distributed on an alternating basis, every two days between Benguela and Lobito.

According to Alexandrino Silva, the repairs of the thermal plant are well advanced, and it is expected that its operations will begin in the near future since the equipment that is lacking has already been purchased abroad.

The assistant commissioner added that due to the floods it will be possible to put the plant into operation by June and the other generator, also under repair, will suffer some alterations. It should be noted that before the downpours the renovation of generator No. 1 of the plant was underway, and had to be stopped.

The flood of the Catumbela River also caused flooding of the dam of the "Primeiro de Maio" sugar plant in Catumbela. Water reached vital parts of the equipment knocking down two posts supporting power lines and destroying a 35-meter wide ditch carrying water.

This situation caused power outage at the sugar plant, already being repaired in expectation of the forthcoming harvest.

The devastation of the flood also reached the water gathering station in Comuna de Catumbela, causing damage to equipment and the infrastructure of the

building and depriving the people in the area and in Lobito of water for some time. To remedy the situation the indispensable means which made possible for the station to produce 50 percent of its capacity were put into effect and the repair of the damaged pumps is expected very soon.

Assistant provincial commissioner for the production sector also reported that the collapse of the highway bridge over Halo River in the Caimbambo Municipality was due to high waters which carried large logs at high speed causing the undermining of the bases of the four pillars holding up the bridge. This resulted in the collapse of 23 meters of the bridge floor.

According to the commissioner, there was an identical situation in 1971, a fact that makes one suspect that there was technical deficiency in the construction of the bridge.

Since this is an extremely important highway link between Benguela and Huambo the construction departments are making efforts to repair it as soon as possible.

The torrential rains also prevented air access to the area of Luacho in the Farta Bay. Alexandrino Silva said in this connection: "This situation caused by the rains has been repeating itself in the past few years due mainly to lack of means to dredge the river beds of the province."

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ANGOLA

#### BRIEFS

RAILROAD SABOTAGE EFFORT--Five National Defense and Security Forces stationed in the 4th politico-military region the day before yesterday neutralized a group of UNITA puppets who were preparing to carry out an act of sabotage against the Benguela railroad. In pursuing the bandits, FAPLE captured a quantity of war materiel, including six 60-mm mortar shells, three watch bombs and five kg of explosives. Thanks to the people's vigilance and the prompt and effective response by our defense and security forces, the attempt by UNITA criminals to create difficulties in the transportation of products from Lobito to various central and southern regions of our country was once again frustrated. [Text] [Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 16 Jun 85]

DEAD DURING CLASH--Free Land of Angola, 20 Jun (KUP)--At least 9,055 villagers were freed from oppression and 401 MPLA soldiers and 17 Cubans were killed during clashes from 1 to 15 June, according to the latest UNITA war communique issued on Wednesday. The communique says that 11 MPLA soldiers were taken prisoners during clashes occurred in the Luanda, Cuanza Norte, Cuanza Sul, Lunda, Moxico, Huambo, Benguela, Huila, Bie, Cunene, and Cuando Cubango Provinces. UNITA forces captured 467 weapons and 81,000 rounds of ammunition, and destroyed 48 military trucks. UNITA soldiers also destroyed two locomotives, three airplanes, and a fuel tank. During these clashes, UNITA had 17 dead, 95 wounded and 3 missing soldiers. Nine weapons were damaged. [Text] [(Clandestine) KUP in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 1200 GMT 20 Jun 85]

PRC WHEAT DONATION--Angolan authorities yesterday received 2,000 metric tons of wheat destined for the victims of the drought which recently has hit a number of areas of our country's southern region. The wheat consignment was presented by (Zhad Ziping), the Chinese ambassador to Angola, to Carlos Fernandes, the state secretary for cooperation. During the presentation ceremony held at the Luanda commercial port, Carlos Fernandes expressed gratitude for the friendly gesture from the Chinese authorities and underlined that the act represented a material assistance which will greatly contribute to minimizing the food shortages of the people affected by drought. In

turn, the Chinese diplomat pointed out that he was fully convinced that with the joint efforts of both sides, the traditional friendship between the peoples of Angola and the PRC, and the relations of friendship and cooperation will be continuously developed and strengthened. [Text] [Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 16 Jun 85]

ANTIGOVERNMENT GUERRILLA MOVEMENT--Lisbon, 16 Jun (EFE)--The anti-government guerrilla movement, UNITA, announced today in Lisbon that it has killed 87 soldiers, among them 10 Cubans, between 7 and 11 June. A communique issued by UNITA also reports the capture of five government soldiers, the seizure of large quantity of arms and ammunition, and the destruction of military equipment. UNITA, which is led by Jonas Savimbi, claims to have shot down an Islander plane during a flight from Menongue to Cuito-Canavale, in the southeastern part of the country, and a MI-8 helicopter that was trying to locate the remains of the Islander plane. According to UNITA, its forces attacked and occupied an enemy garrison in Damba-Guila, in the province of Cuanza-Sur, and dispersed a government's military column along the road that links Negage and Quinbele, in the northern province of Uige. The communique also reported the mutiny of Angolan soldiers in the garrison at Mungo, in the central province of Huambo. [Text] [Madrid EFE in Spanish 1123 GMT 16 Jun 85]

NEW AMBASSADOR TO CUBA--Manuel Pedro Pacavira, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of Angola to Cuba, presented his credentials to Carlos Rodriguez, vice president of the Council of State of Cuba, in Havana yesterday. At the meeting Manuel Pedro Pacavira, recently appointed ambassador by presidential decree discussed with the vice president of the Council of State of Cuba topics relating to the relations between the two peoples and states. The new Angolan ambassador to Cuba yesterday also visited Revolution Square, where he laid a wreath at the monument to Jose Marti, the Cuban national hero. It should be recalled that ambassador Manuel Pedro Pacavira arrived in Havana on 6 June, when he was received by the Cuban deputy minister of foreign relations. [Text] [Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 13 Jun 85]

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BOTSWANA

## BRIEFS

SADF RAID, KIDNAPPING--It is reported that Botswana police were prevented from intervening during the South African commando raid on Gaborone. The raid, which took place early yesterday, was aimed at alleged ANC targets in the Botswana capital. According to the Johannesburg STAR newspaper, the raiders used road spikes, which punctured the tires of vehicles belonging to the Botswana Army. It is also reported that the vehicles used by the SADF had Botswana number plates. The use of the road spikes appears to be one reason why the South African soldiers met with little opposition, despite the loud noise of the attack. Reports also say that the South African commandos began shooting indiscriminately at vehicles while making their getaway, in which at least two civilians were injured. The BOTSWANA NEWS AGENCY reports that a number of people are believed to have been kidnapped during the raid. At least 12 people were killed in the attack, including a child and three women. [Text] [Umtata Capital Radio in English 0800 GMT 15 Jun ]

CSO: 3400/475



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CAMEROON

## BRIEFS

DRAFT BUDGET FINANCING--The head of state, His Excellency Paul Biya, yesterday redefined democratic freedom and the main aspects of this year's draft budget which stands at 740 billion CFA francs. Addressing Parliament, President Biya said the draft budget was entirely financed by the country's national resources, describing it as one of austerity and continuity. The main characteristics of the budget, the head of state said, will be realism, rigor, and the liquidation of the public debt by the administration. [Text] [Yaounde Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 16 Jun 85]

CSO: 3400/491

CAPE VERDE

FOOD AID FROM ITALY RECEIVED

AB191609 Paris AFP in French 1338 GMT 19 Jun 85

[Text] Praia, 19 June (AFP)--Italy has decided to grant 5,000 tons of rice as food aid to Cape Verde, under an agreement signed on Tuesday evening between Mr Francesco Forte, Italian under secretary of state for world hunger, and Mr Jose Brito, Cape Verdean secretary of state for cooperation and planning.

It has been learned from official sources that Cape Verde will receive \$20 million emergency food aid, announced in 1982 by the Italian government.

The same sources pointed out that Italy will cooperate with Cape Verde in the construction of runways on the islands of Maio (southeast of the Archipelago) and of Boa Vista (east of the country), as well as in the construction of a hospital on Eal Island (northeast of the Archipelago). It will also supply drugs to the country for a period of 3 years.

The same sources also added that Italy will also contribute to the implementation of projects in the fields of public health and rural development, in particular the development of fruit agricultural cooperatives and the reactivation of the Saint Jorge technical, scientific and agricultural research center on Santiago Island where Praia, the capital, is situated.

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LESOTHO

## BISHOPS TO CONSULT RSA ON COUNTRY'S AFFAIRS

MB200557 Maseru Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 19 Jun 85

[Text] A statement by the Anglican Bishop of Lesotho, Reverend Phillip (Mokuku), confirms the recent reports by Radio Lesotho that arrangements have been made for a meeting between the South African foreign minister, Mr Pik Botha, and representatives of the heads of churches. Beside Bishop (Mokuku), the other representative would be the Roman Catholic Bishop of Leribe, the Reverend Paul (Goarayi).

In a statement released to MOELETSI OA BASOTHO, Bishop (Mokuku) said that due to the economic ties that exist between Lesotho and South Africa, the bishops felt it necessary to consult the South African Government on the internal affairs of Lesotho. The bishop revealed for the first time that they had already contacted the West German, the British, and the American governments.

Political observers commented this week that the desire by the bishops to involve South Africa in Lesotho's domestic affairs was unfortunate, and it would be resisted and condemned by all right thinking Basotho. One observer said that the bishops displayed great insensitivity by announcing their intentions to invite South Africa only a few days after the South African Army had raided the friendly state of Botswana, and when the memories of Basotho were turned back to 9 December 1982, when a similar attack was mounted on Maseru.

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LESOTHO

## BRIEFS

SOLIDARITY WITH RSA YOUTH--The minister of foreign affairs, the Honorable V. M. Makhele, says that since it is the International Youth Year, the prayers and thoughts of the people of Lesotho should be directed towards the youth of South Africa. In a speech broadcast over Radio Lesotho yesterday, on the day of solidarity with the peoples of South Africa, Mr Makhele said that young people in South Africa are entitled to experience love, peace, and hope in their youth and they deserve a world free of political prisoners, refugees, and racial confrontation. He said the heavy barriers of racial discriminations in South Africa frustrate the young people and in turn make them bitter. He said this year the people of Lesotho should pray for the young people of South Africa who are seeking peace, freedom, and justice. [Text]  
[Maseru Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 17 Jun 85]

CSO: 3400/475

MOZAMBIQUE

GENERAL ELECTIONS POSTPONED UNTIL 1986

AB160845 Dakar PANA in English 1240 GMT 15 Jun 85

[Text] Maputo, 15 June (AIM/PANA)--Mozambique's next general elections have been postponed yet again. This decision was taken yesterday by the Mozambican parliament, the People's Assembly, which decided that the elections should be held in 1986, at an exact date to be fixed by the Standing Committee of the Assembly.

Mozambique's last general election took place in 1977. According to the Constitution elections should be held every five years, but the military situation in Mozambique has made this impossible. At the last session of the People's Assembly, in April 1984, it was decided to hold the elections this year, 1985, but the Assembly has been obliged to review its decision.

Speaking at the Assembly, President Samoa Machel pointed out that whereas in developed countries election candidates can debate through the mass media, in Mozambique the discussion has to be taken directly to the people. Any documents for election purposes have to be carried on peasants' heads to the rural areas where the majority of the population live. It is not possible to do this, stressed the president, while there is a lack of security on rural roads and paths.

President Machel warned that the postponement of the elections should not be misinterpreted as the prelude to the establishment of an "alternative" to the present Mozambican government. He was alluding to reports in the Western media speculating on a supposedly imminent "fall of the regime in Mozambique". "There will be no alternative", declared the president.

He stressed that the decision to hold the elections in 1986 posed a challenge to the nation to eradicate the bandits of the "Mozambique National Resistance" (MNR) before then.

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MOZAMBIQUE

RENAMO JUBILANT OVER PORTUGUESE PRIME MINISTER STEPPING DOWN

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 18 Jun 85 p 10

[Article by Tom Clarke]

[Text]

**DURBAN.** — The rebel Renamo movement in Mozambique is jubilant that Dr Mario Soares is about to stand down as Prime Minister of Portugal.

The rebel movement held a clandestine meeting on the outskirts to Lisbon in metropolitan Portugal on Friday when the Renamo effort in Mozambique was reviewed.

The Citizen learnt that the movement, which had considerable backing from the Right-wing community of Portuguese living in South America felt confident that with the departure of Dr Soares, Renamo would obtain more sympathy and support in Portugal itself.

Dr Soares was hated by the Whites in Mozambique during the war there with Frelimo.

Contacted in Portugal, Mr Jorje Jardin, who is

generally thought to be in command of the Renamo forces in Mozambique, refused to comment on Friday's meeting.

He would not answer questions when asked if there was a possibility that the Prime Minister of Zimbabwe, Mr Robert Mugabe, might go to the assistance of the Machel government in the fight against Renamo.

Pres Machel and Mr Mugabe met in Harare last week for confidential talks and significantly no Press statement was made.

There has been strong speculation in Harare that Mr Mugabe could send troops into Mozambique in the fight against Renamo.

Pres Machel was of great assistance to Mr Mugabe in sheltering his guerrilla forces during the 12-year-old bush war in Zimbabwe.



MOZAMBIQUE

# IMPORTANCE OF BANKING INDUSTRY STRESSED

MB212008 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 21 Jun 85

[Text] President Samora Machel this morning stressed the importance of developing and consolidating the banking network and insurance activity, by expanding them to small localities and communal villages. The supreme Mozambican leader was speaking to banking and insurance officials and workers during the meeting which closed banking and insurance week, as part of the commemorations of the 10th anniversary of national independence.

On the occasion, the president of the republic received a gold and silver coin marking the 10th anniversary of independence. This coin was minted by the Bank of Mozambique. Samora Machel said that the minting of this coin was a praiseworthy initiative taken by the bank aimed at strengthening the metical. The metical was a victory that we must all be able to value and preserve, Samora Machel stressed. The head of state called on the banking sector to increasingly promote savings, finance priority tasks through a credit policy aimed at the productive and social sectors affecting the population.

Yet another task defined by President Samora Machel for the banking and insurance sector is an increase in the efficiency of the state's economic sector, as well as the expansion of the cooperative sector.

The bank must also support the private sector through adequate credit, so that it may contribute more efficiently toward production for exports and local supplies.

During the ceremony, Bank of Mozambique Governor Prakash Ratilal read a message from the banking and insurance workers, who undertake to actively fight against underdevelopment and the armed bandits, and for the building of socialism.

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## MOZAMBIQUE

## BRIEFS

USSR SCHOLARSHIPS--A total of 30 Mozambican students are currently studying typography, geodesy and cartography, and photogrammetry in the Soviet Union on scholarships granted by the USSR, and 25 others will go to that country in August. [Summary] [Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 15 Jun 85]

DETAINEES' PLIGHT--A report released in Lisbon by Amnesty International, the human rights body, says between 4,000 and 5,000 detainees are being tortured and cruelly punished in Mozambique. It says that despite official measures against torture announced in 1981 by President Samora Machel, it has continued to receive reports about torture. Amnesty International says it has also received reports of executions of members of the Renamo movement without trial. Amnesty says legislation was passed in March 1983 forbidding public flogging. [Text] [Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0900 GMT 18 Jun 85]

CSO: 3400/489

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NAMIBIA

## MULTIPARTY CONFERENCE CONDEMNED

EA171609 Addis Ababa Voice of Namibia in English 1900 GMT 16 Jun 85

[Text] In this week's edition of "Sunday Special" we take a look at the imposition of a puppet administration by racist South Africa in Windhoek tomorrow.

Comrades and compatriots, the oppressive Pretoria regime is to enact yet another of its treacherous and arrogant colonial schemes on our soil tomorrow by installing the multiparty conference in Windhoek. This colonial move is to all intents and purposes aimed at entrenching fascist South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia and further keeping our oppressed people in permanent bondage. As in all previous dubious schemes hatched up in Pretoria, the bogus government to be set up tomorrow shall be there to strengthen Pretoria's fascist interests at the expense of the oppressed Namibian people.

It should be remembered by every Namibian party that there shall be no change in Namibia as long as racist South Africa arrogantly refuses to agree to the implementation of Security Council Resolution 435 which calls for the holding of free and fair elections under the auspices of the UN. The implementation of this resolution is the only peaceful answer that shall give every Namibian a right to elect a government of his or her own choice. It is also important to point out here that the terrorists around Botha are aware of the fact that the outcome of such free elections shall result in SWAPO's victory, something which is detested by fascist Botha and his generals.

In trying to escape the inevitable victory by the Namibian people under the revolutionary leadership of SWAPO, apartheid South Africa has once again come up with a unilateral declaration of independence idea, an idea that has long been rejected by the oppressed Namibian people and widely condemned by the international community. It is a well acknowledged fact in Namibia today that the so-called multiparty conference is a grouping of traitors, opportunists, surrogates renegades and armchair politicians created and groomed by the South African fascist regime. These quislings who are today masquerading the streets of Windhoek fastidiously posing as representatives of the Namibian people have for a long time now been working hand in hand in glove with the colonial South African regime to

suppress the demands of the Namibian people for genuine freedom and national independence. Thus the Mudges, Shippangas, (Kazongwas) and the like shall be back as from tomorrow to act as the Muzorewas of Namibia against the wishes and aspirations of the oppressed Namibian people.

Fellow countrymen, let us not be fooled by racist South Africa's intrigues and maneuvers. We have to recognize the fact that even though the puppets of the disgruntled multiparty conference shall as from tomorrow pose as the rulers of Namibia, the same oppressive fascist apparatus of the Botha regime starting from the terrorist army, police and the notorious murdering squad of (Kufus) to the racist lords shall remain intact and continue with their brutality against the defenseless masses of our people. The fact that of all the colonial portfolios granted on a silver plate to the traitors of our revolution, defense, security, and finance are still firmly in the hands of the apartheid regime confirms South Africa's colonial designs in Namibia.

First and foremost, racist South Africa plans to continue suppressing the Namibian people and by so doing subjugate our people by brute force of arms. The terrorist army and police, just as it was in the case of Zimbabwe during the short-lived Muzorewa tyranny, shall be ordered to crush any resistance or opposition. The main target of these brutal acts shall be, as has been all along, to oppress Namibian people who demanded freedom and national independence and above all SWAPO members, supporters and sympathizers.

A few days ago, while the surrogates of the self-styled multiparty conference were preparing to open their bank accounts in major world banks, mass arrests, abductions, torture and killings were conducted by the gestapo-styled South African soldiers in Namibia resulting in more than a dozen deaths. The quislings in the multiparty conference lifted no finger to demand the explanation of such atrocities for fear of annoying their masters in Pretoria. Instead, the puppets, with the aim of appeasing their masters in South Africa and discrediting our vanguard movement SWAPO of Namibia, were quick to point their treacherous fingers to SWAPO. It goes without saying that the political harlots of the self-portrayed multiparty conference are a bunch of criminals who are offered 1,500 South African rands for the death of or arrest of one or two civilians.

The big question remains: How can these traitors claim to have the interests of the Namibian people at heart while at the same time engineering the deaths of our people? While playing its monkey tricks in Namibia and making a fool out of its puppets with the portfolios [words indistinct] South Africa has words indistinct to continue plundering the natural resources of our country. Hence the retention of the finance portfolio.

In view of this, a crucial question comes up again: How can the surrogates of the multiparty conference claim to rule a country while they are politically and financially bankrupt? South Africa's motive has always been to militarily and permanently occupy Namibia and thereby deplete Namibia's various natural resources at the expense of the Namibian people. In achieving these oppressive goals, the fascist regime has gone to all lengths from political maneuvering, diplomatic mercenarism and military aggression.

The puppet administration in Windhoek shall not only be there to serve South Africa's colonial aims to continue with its illegal occupation of Namibia. Its economic plunder of the territory and its terroristic military aggression against the frontline state but the surrogate regime shall give the Botha regime more breathing space to implement its policy of fragmenting our country into tribal satellites.

As attention is focused on Windhoek where the terrorist Botha regime will be installing its puppet administration tomorrow in utter defiance of the wishes and aspirations of the Namibian people and the decisions of the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity, Pretoria is [word indistinct] carrying out another dubious plan to dismember Namibia. The Botha regime has already put into motion its secret plan to separate the eastern region of Namibia from the rest of the country. Its ultimate aim is to Balkanize Namibia by having the Caprivi as a South African controlled enclave for geopolitical and military reasons just the same way as it is clinging to Walvis Bay, Namibia's only deep-water seaport.

Wapo vehemently condemns and rejects fascist South Africa's constitutional hand out in the Caprivi and the regime's arrogant portfolio dispensation in Windhoek. The oppressed people of Namibia under the leadership of our revolutionary vanguard movement, SWAPO of Namibia, denounce in strongest terms the decision by Pretoria to form a puppet regime in Namibia. This idea to put so-called provisional government in power, despite the overwhelming rejection of the scheme by the oppressed majority, is a new maneuver of the Botha regime which contradicts United Nations Security Council Resolution 435 calling for free and fair elections under the auspices of the United Nations. The installment of a surrogate administration in Namibia is a fragrant violation of the Namibian people's right to self-determination. This provocative plot must be fought and destroyed.

Comrades and compatriots, SWAPO calls upon all able-bodied Namibian sons, you and me, to resist racist South Africa's latest ploy aimed at delaying further our freedom and national independence. Let us remain united and engage the enemy wherever he may be. All workers, students and peasants are called upon to combat Pretoria and her puppets in their vain attempt to prolong the suffering the agony of our oppressed nation. Let South Africa's surrogates and political prostitutes be told once and for all that independence delayed is tantamount to independence denied. Thus, their collaboration with the colonial regime must be viewed as a national crime against the dignity of all Namibian patriots who have sacrificed their previous lives for the liberation of our motherland.



Let it be the national duty of each and every good meaning Namibian to teach the puppets and their masters the lessons of history. In this year of united action for people's victory, every Namibian has a role to play in fighting racist South Africa's illegal occupation of our country and the regime's puppets for furthering the aims of colonialism in our fatherland. Comrades and compatriots, let us organize ourselves in factories, mines, farms, schools, villages and towns for a bitter struggle ahead.

The enemy should not be given a minute to brather while our people are dying in detention camps and out mineral resources exploited. Namibia's liberation lies within our own hands and with this in mind it is the duty of all of us to make Namibia a living hell on earth for fascist Botha, his generals and his political parties of the treacherous multi-prostitutes party. Let us say with one voice: "down with a sell-out puppet administration; everything and every effort for the struggle; all for final victory."

CSO: 3400/476



## CAPRIVI COMMITTEE CRITICIZED

MB201340 Harare Voice of Namibia in English 1900 GMT 19 Jun 85

[Text] This June, the international attention will be focused on Windhoek where the Boer regime will install a puppet interim government, but events in the Caprivi constitute the latest in its attempts to dismember Namibia. The basis of this plan is to cede the eastern region of Namibia, otherwise known as Caprivi, from the rest of the country. The aim is to balkanize Caprivi leaving it as a South African enclave controlled from Pretoria for geopolitical and military strategic reasons, such as its motives for a claim to Walvis Bay.

South Africa has created a so-called Constitutional Committee for Caprivi which comprises its stooges headed by the so-called commissioner for Caprivi, L. W. Kruger. This reflects the South African plan to create in the region a group of satellite states which will be subservient to it. This grand design is known as a constellation of states. Caprivi, therefore will be a separate Bantustan and will not be an integral part of Namibia. The objective, of course, is that South Africa will thus surround itself with weak governments in neighboring states in order to preserve its apartheid. Since Caprivi borders Angola, Zambia, Zimbabwe, and Botswana this would give South Africa a strategic position from which military aggression may be launched against the frontline states and present a threat to the whole of sub-Saharan Africa.

Like any other African country, Namibia comprises various regions, tribes, and ethnic groupings and its boundaries were drawn by imperialist colonial powers at the Berlin Conference early in 1818. These boundaries were internationally accepted as a colonial legacy [word indistinct] necessity, and yet now South Africa wishes to tamper with this for its own selfish ends. Information reveals that the Boer regime is intent upon establishing Caprivi as a separate entity from the rest of Namibian territory. The so-called commissioner of the region, L. W. Kruger, has pointedly referred to the two tribes of the area (Massovia) and (Mapwe). A separate constitutional committee has been set up as a prelude to the secession from the rest of Namibia, which will be under the puppets of the interim government. In addition, Pretoria has also imposed an executive committee and a legislative assembly, and this clearly reveals the objective--the establishment of a separate state.

According to South Africa, the so-called committee will comprise 30 members, 15 from each tribe, with racist L. W. Kruger as the chairman. But the move is not only calculated to establish a separate state but to promote tribal conflict and civil war which will facilitate South Africa to continue oppression and exploitation of the Namibian people. This deceptive constitutional development for Caprivi has naturally been totally rejected from its inception by all patriotic Namibians. It is supported only by a handful of South African lackeys such as Chief (Richard Muzinda Malili) and a number of SWAPO renegades, such as (George Mutwa) and (Benjamin Peter Mgusu), who were expelled from the party in July 1980 because of their blatant tribalist tendencies. These puppets are now revealing themselves for what they are in the face of complete rejection of the scheme by patriotic Namibians who are opposed to the diabolic plan.

On 12 February this year, the South African regime, through its imposed commissioner of Caprivi, L. W. Kruger, threatened to deport Chief (Mulaleswane) and his deputy (Mandela Musivuna) and all those who are opposed to the constitution of Caprivi. Kruger announced that all those in opposition, together with their families and property, would be moved to another part of what the Boers call South-West Africa. In addition, Chief (Mulaleswane) was threatened with deposition to be replaced by his son (George Mutwa), who is a puppet of the regime. As in the case of Walvis Bay, the Pretoria regime aims to use the eastern part of Namibia as a springboard to launch attacks on an independent Namibia under a SWAPO Government. Thus, South Africa has accepted the inevitability of Namibia independence, but still intends to destabilize the territory by all possible means. The testimony of this is the continuous military build up at (Mpanja). This comprises various mercenaries, puppet elements of UNITA, FNLA, and the so-called South West African Territory Force.

The intention is unmistakable--after independence in Namibia, South Africa will isolate her from the rest of the world by utilizing Caprivi as its stronghold in the east and Walvis Bay in the west of the country. Despite Pretoria's master plan, Namibians have no intention for allowing any part of their country to be separated from the rest in South Africa's selfish and imperialist interests and at the expense of the exploited and the oppressed people of Namibia. The people are fighting and will continue to fight in their commitment to national liberation under their sole and authentic representative, SWAPO of Namibia.

SWAPO utterly denounces the consolidation of the Odendaal plan of 1964, which calls for the balkanization of Namibia. All patriots must continue to reject any attempt to dismember their country. In the same vein, SWAPO salutes all patriotic Namibians in Caprivi who have and continue to oppose South African's diabolic design for their region. The Boers aim to weaken the fighting capacity of the people's Liberation Army of Namibia, PLAN, in accomplishing their noble task, the liberation of the whole country. To concede the Pretoria scheme would be tantamount to the dishonor of our ancestors and our compatriots who have fought gallantly

through the years to rid our land of colonial domination and who have sacrificed lives for the total liberation of Namibia as a unitary state.

Finally, SWAPO calls upon the international community the world over to condemn in the strongest terms South Africa's continuing scheme and interest in Namibia. They should not allow themselves to be hoodwinked by the Boer regime's paltry attempts to disguise its real aims. The so-called interim government in Windhoek must be rejected and the evil plan to balkanize Namibia must also be unconditionally rejected. South Africa's policies remain the fundamental cause of permanent insecurity in the region and the so-called constitutional developments in Namibia must be halted at all costs. SWAPO will continue to fight until the whole of Namibia, from the Cunene River in the north of the Orange River in the south, from the Zambezi River in the east to the Atlantic seaboard in the West, is totally liberated. Independence or death. Namibia must and will be free.

CSO: 3400/476

12 July 1985

NAMIBIA

## SWAPO CALLS FOR NAMIBIA ANNIVERSARY BOYCOTT

EA152312 Addis Ababa Voice of Namibia in English 1900 GMT 14 Jun 85

[Text] We comment on tricks for the installation of a puppet regime. Reports emanating from Windhoek speak of the fact that the fascist South African regime has given orders to all schools in the Windhoek area, instructing all teachers and students to report to school on Monday the 17th of June to celebrate the so-called public holiday marking the installation of the puppet regime in Namibia. According to reports, a roll call will be made in buses which transport teachers and students to (Kaisu) street for a parade. The racist (Adolf Deklor) of the Education Inspectorate told teachers that it was mandatory for all teachers and pupils to attend the event marking the installation of a bogus government in Windhoek.

Forms will be distributed on Wednesday this week through the schools apparently giving parents a choice as to whether their children shall attend the event on Monday. Parents were told to fill in the forms positively or negatively, thus supplying the apartheid regime with a list of parents who refused to allow their children to participate in the celebration of the imposition of [word indistinct] government. The terrorist South African regime has already made a threat to fire teachers who do not cooperate in expelling students who do not attend this treacherous event. In trying to hoodwink the Namibian people, the fascist Pretoria regime said the decision to expel teachers and students who do not attend the sell out event shall be taken by the puppet regime. However church schools have decided to remain open on Monday.

It has also been reported that 200 personnel of the notorious murdering squad (?Krupel) has been brought down from the northern part of Namibia to provide, what the regime says, extra security for the occasion. It is against this background that anyone can see the unpopularity of racist South African surrogates of the self-styled multiparty conference in Namibia. The forcing of people to attend this sell out event words indistinct that the apartheid regime is aware of the fact that the oppressed people of Namibia from all walks of life are firmly opposed to colonialism, neo-colonialism and puppet institutions.

Knowing too well the history of the Namibian peoples resistance against colonialism, the Pretoria regime has not decided to install its puppet regime in Namibia and, in so doing, forcing the Namibian people through the barrel of the gun to recognize its surrogates as leaders of Namibia. It should, however, be made clear that from past experience of such bogus administrations in Namibia, this latest ploy, just like previous other puppet administrations, shall die an ignominious death. The imposition of a puppet regime in Namibia is one of racist South Africa's maneuvers and intrigues and it is further delaying the independence of Namibia and, at the same time, ignoring the resolutions and decisions of the United Nations.

It is a well known fact that the only parties to the conflict in Namibia are SWAPO, the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people, on the one hand, and the colonial illegal South African regime, on the other. The war that is being fought in Namibia today is between the combatants of the People's Liberation Army of Namibia, PLAN, and the fascist oppressionist forces of the illegal Pretoria regime.

It follows, therefore, that a peaceful solution to the Namibian conflict which must pave the way for the implementation of Security Council Resolution 435 can only be obtainable if the two parties to the conflict, SWAPO and racist South Africa, agree to sign a cease-fire. In this regard SWAPO has repeatedly said [as heard] its readiness to talk directly to the Pretoria colonial regime with a view to signing a cease-fire, and by so doing starting the decolonization process in Namibia through the speedy and expeditious implementation of Security Council Resolution 435.

SWAPO has no fear to submit itself to the will of the Namibian people, both black and white, through free, fair and democratic elections under the supervision and control of the United Nation. The fascist regime in Pretoria, while pretending to be willing to risk an agreement on Namibia's future, has now come out of the hiding by inciting its puppets to indulge themselves on issues that are far away from their reach. After impregnating the so-called multiparty conference with colonial ideas, the South African regime is now to install these puppets on the Namibian people with the aim of delaying the solution of the Namibian issue.

On our part, we wish to reiterate the fact that as long as the Pretoria regime continues to refuse the implementation of Resolution 435 we shall firmly hold onto the guns of liberation. The staccato of machine gun fire shall be heavy in every corner of our country as we continue to engage the enemy for the liberation of our motherland.

SWAPO calls upon the Namibian people not to attend the sell out event on 17 June but openly demonstrate their rejection of the imposition of a puppet regime in Namibia. Participating in the treacherous event is tantamount to committing an act of betrayal. Fellow countrymen, SWAPO calls upon you students, teachers and parents in the Windhoek area not to submit to racist South Africa's (?puppets). Let us be united and oppose South Africa's latest ploy against a revolution. Everything and every effort for the struggle. All for final victory.



12 July 1985

NAMIBIA

## SWATF HEAD GEN MEIRING DISCUSSES SWAPO, TACTICS

MB201940 London BBC World Service in English 1515 GMT 20 Jun 85

[ From the "Focus on Africa" program ]

[ Text ] Although Namibia now has a South African-inspired interim government, South Africa is still very much in charge of the police, the military, and the ongoing guerrilla war against the SWAPO liberation movement. The South African security forces have been coming under a lot of criticism for political detentions, alleged torture, and atrocities against the civilian population. One unit in particular, the Koevoet, or Crowbar, unit especially set up to hunt down guerrillas, has gained an especially bad reputation for its treatment of civilians.

In Windhoek, Julian Marshall talked to Major General George Meiring, the officer commanding the South West African Territory Force, and asked him if he really thought they were winning the war against SWAPO.

[ Begin recording ] [ Meiring ] Military, yes. Definitely. We are winning it at the moment. If you look at the statistics, you can see that we are winning it. SWAPO started off in 1978, round about 16,000 people, slightly over 8,000 now, so any force that can lose half its people in 6 or 7 years' time, is a force that's dwindling. So I think we are winning, yes, in the military side.

[ Marshall ] What is the size of the SWAPO force inside Namibia at the moment?

[ Meiring ] That is difficult to say, because they fluctuate across the border, to and fro. SWAPO has got around about between 700 and 800 fighters available to fight in South West Africa. They have by no means so many inside. If I can say, there won't be more than about 200 inside at any one time, at the present moment in time, but it is hard to tell because there may be less, there may be slightly more.

[ Marshall ] And have their tactics changed over the years, over the months?



[Meiring] "It's changed only insomuch that they use smaller groups, that their tactics are very stereotyped, it is rather predictable at times. They try to avoid contact with the armed forces at the moment, with the security forces, they try to get propaganda by using sabotage and intimidation, gaining control again by means of hard intimidation, and they only make contact with the security forces if it suits them, if their forces can melt away in the darkness, or, if they can cross the border very, very quickly.

[Marshall] And how would you rate their level of military training?

[Meiring] In the past, we thought that the military training of SWAPO was quite good. Lately, we are not so sure, because they make use of people that are not trained so well. I think the hard core of the SWAPO fighters, so to say, has deteriorated, and they don't have many of those people left. I don't think very highly of them at the present moment in time.

[Marshall] What are the forces ranged against them? What is the size, now, of the South West Africa Territory Force and the SADC up in the border area?

[Meiring] The sizes vary, from time to time. At no time would it be more than, say, 14,000 troops available, but these include everybody, from cooks right up to the fighter on the front.

[Marshall] Now, you are a military man and obviously prominently pre-occupied with the fighting of the war on the military level. But to what extent are you also involved in any kind of political education of the local people?

[Meiring] I am not politically inclined, but I think the war is not going only for... [change of thought] to kill people, it's for the hearts and minds of the people. The target is the local population, and we are trying out utmost to get the local population to like us. And that's what it is all about, we are not the enemy of the people, we are part of the people. And if that is politics, yes, we are indulging in that, but it is not politics, I think it's common sense.

[Marshall] And how are you doing on that particular front, because there are often cases reported of excesses by Koevoet, for instance?

[Meiring] [Words indistinct] always said because it is against units that are bad for SWAPO, so I think it's propaganda war. But the statistics again speak for themselves, the number of incidents where people come forth to give information voluntarily has risen tremendously. I think this speaks for itself, I think we are really winning for the battle for the hearts and minds of the people.

[Marshall] Do you yourself believe that this is a war worth fighting? I mean, do you really perceive SWAPO to be a Marxist-terrorist organization hellbent on nationwide destruction?

[Meiring] SWAPO is but an agent for the Russian imperialists. (?This) I don't believe, I am sure of it, and I think, if you are bent on Christianity, if you are bent on your own future, one should fight this war. It's a war for our children, a war for the people of this country, it's all being fought for the entire Western civilization. And yes, I believe in this war, and I believe we are winning it.

[Marshall] Not simply a war to perpetuate white domination?

[Meiring] Hell, white domination doesn't nearly come into this thing. This is a war being fought by all the peoples of this country. As I said, about 61 percent of the people fighting on the border at the present moment come from South West Africa. Over 90 percent of those are black, or of another color than white. And I am sure white domination doesn't nearly come into this matter.

CSO: 3400/476

NAMIBIA

# ELEVEN SWAPO INSURGENTS KILLED BY SECURITY FORCES

MB201444 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1442 GMT 20 Jun 85

[Text] Windhoek, 20 June, SAPA--Security forces in northern SWA/Namibia have shot dead 11 SWAPO insurgents in skirmishes in the last 8 days, bringing to 350 the number "eliminated" since the beginning of the year, the SWA Territory Force said today.

In a statement issued in Windhoek, the SWATF said three civilians had been gunned down by SWAPO insurgents in different incidents while attacks were launched on two kraals of Ovambo village chief who supported the SWA/Namibian transitional government.

On the night of 5 June, SWAPO insurgents fired several shots at a kraal six km outside Ogengo in Ovambo, killing a resident, Mr Andreas Abisalom. On 11 June, an Ovambo chief, Mr Nanyombe, was shot in the head at his kraal approximately 11 km south of Okatope after insurgents armed with AK47 assault rifles had infiltrated the kraal at night.

Last Friday a group of insurgents arrived on bicycles at the kraal of Mr Phillipus Emene about three km from Okatope. They took his money and led him into a sorgum field where he was tortured and shot dead.

The SWATF said that on the same night SWAPO insurgents bombarded two kraals. At the one kraal only mortars were used, but at the other kraal the insurgents fired 82mm mortars, 60mm mortars, rifle grenades and RPG-7 missiles. Two head of cattle were killed at one kraal.

Two security forces bases on the SWA/Namibian-Angolan border were attacked on Saturday night, but both attacks failed and the security forces suffered no casualties.

The SWATF said 63 civilians had been killed by SWAPO insurgents since the beginning of the year, while 105 had been injured or wounded. Another 112 civilians had been abducted in the same period by the organization's armed wing.

CSO: 3400/476

## BRIEFS

INAUGURATION ACTIVITIES SECURITY--Windhoek, 17 June, SAPA--Sections of the SWATF paraded through the center of Windhoek today at the start of the official celebration to mark the inauguration of the territory's transitional government. Hundreds of people lined the city's main Kaiser Street and crowded on the balconies to watch the show of force as the SWATF commander, Major General George Meiring, took the salute. The tight security measures for the occasion were clearly evident, with a large number of uniformed and plainclothes police and other security officers mingling with the crowd. Sharpshooters with rifles were in position at the top of a number of the taller buildings lining the street. Shortly after the main military procession had passed, a squad of drum majorettes, accompanied by a school band and followed by a platoon of school cadets, marched past. Following them were several hundred flag-bearing supporters of the six multi-party conference political parties participating in the transitional government. [Text] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 0918 GMT 17 Jun 85]

UN ATTITUDE--In Windhoek, the leader of the territory's Republican Party, Dr Kirk Mudge, has said that the United Nations will have to change its attitude and its image if it wants to stay involved in finding a solution to the South-West African/Namibian dispute. Mr Mudge said he would not allow the territory to be turned into, as he put it, the guinea pig on the world to solve the problems of the international community. The United Nations he added, would have to shed its reputation of partiality towards SWAPO. [Text] [Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 15 Jun 85]

SWAPO/GOVERNMENT STAND--SWAPO says it will not use violence or protests at Monday's inauguration of Namibia's Interim government. Gwen Lister reports: [Lister] At a press conference addressed by Vice President Hendrik Witbooi this morning, SWAPO reiterated their rejection of the interim government, describing it as an agency of South Africa. They further rejected any imposed government, which they add needed coercive measures in order to protect their position. Witbooi referred to threats and intimidation against teachers who refused to participate in Monday's festivities, and added that the climax of the proceedings on Monday

would be a demonstration of military might. SWAPO called on Namibians not to participate in the festivities and challenged the South African Government to implement Resolution 435. [Text] [Umtata Capital Radio in English 1900 GMT 14 Jun 85]

SWAPO AMNESTY--The South-West African Broadcasting Corporation reports that a former vice president of SWAPO and another three officials of the organization have applied for amnesty in eastern Caprivi. They are Mr (Meshack Mayongo), who was appointed vice president in 1978, Mr (Gideon Mutengo), Mr (David Mutabilezi), and Mr (Gideon Siyongo). The four men crossed the Botswana/South-West African border last week after being released from prison in Senegal. Mr (Mayongo) is also the president of the Caprivi African National Union. A spokesman for the police has confirmed that the four men are being held at Katima Mulilo. [Text] [Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 14 Jun 85]

CSO: 3400/476

SOUTH AFRICA

IMPACT OF U.S. COMPUTER EMBARGO EVALUATED

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 10 Jun 85 p 13

[Article by Stan Kennedy]

[Text]

South Africa's advances in keeping abreast of developments in high technology and sophisticated computer equipment over the past few years will not be entirely halted by embargoes by America, say top executives of leading computer suppliers.

In fact should President Ronald Reagan sign the Anti-Apartheid Act of 1985 in August or September it could prove to be the spur needed to get a local manufacturing industry to take off.

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America's proposed ban on sale of computers to the South African Government may be just the thing to speed up its decision.

Taiwan's largest computer manufacturer, Multitech, is also making a feasibility study.

This could lead to setting up a local manufacturing facility run by its agents.

More definite is the decision by Psion Computers to start local assembly in July, producing 50 to 100 personal computers a month.

Local content will be about 40 percent, with components coming from countries other than America.

There is also a possibility of a joint venture with another major computer supplier, which could mean increased volumes.

From these small beginnings, the desire to become self-sufficient in computers could snowball.

There are many electronic companies working at full capacity which would welcome an opportunity to contribute to a local industry.

Burroughs Machines, which has been doing

business in South Africa since 1930, believes its presence is a positive force for change and it intends to stay.

It is against any form of pressure to disinvest.

Chief executive Mr Mias van Vuuren says his parent company will not go against the law of America should there be an embargo.

"As a South African," he adds, "I am extremely concerned, for it could have a profound effect on the country.

"We do have an enormous resource in skills in the industry, with expertise as good as anywhere in the world.

"We also have up-to-date technology.

"As long as we have the skills, we can run our computer base.

"But any legislation that withholds technology from us is bound to put us in a less cost-effective and competitive position."

Should the Bill in the American Senate be the final draft, it will be busi-



ness as usual for International Business Machines.

If, on the other hand, it is the Bill which passed through the House of Representatives last week there will be a contraction of the total market but still a massive private sector market.

As a matter of policy, International Business Machines does not favour trade embargoes or other trade restrictions and the company will continue to make these views known.

Says a spokesman: "IBM has recently restated its continuing interest in doing business in South Africa and in practising its staff and business policies in an exemplary manner, at the same time respecting relevant United States licensing regulations."

The company, which intends to stay, recently announced a five-year programme to improve the educational and economic development of blacks.

The initial programme will cost R20 million and will be funded from the company's South African earnings.

International Business Machines will provide 250 schools, serving more than 37 000 children, with computer-assisted education systems.

At the time of the announcement, the company's president and

chief executive officer, Mr John Akers, said:

"We believe one of the most important things we can do to promote change is to advance the educational development of blacks.

"We believe this programme can help accelerate the process of peaceful and meaningful change."

Sperry is worried that the situation could one day come to total sanctions.

Not that supplies would be cut off, but that the doors would be wide open for Japanese and European suppliers to get a firm foothold.

Marketing manager Mr Owen Heckrath says American technology is on the leading edge and it would take a lot of sweat to come back when sanctions were lifted.

"It would put South Africa back 10 years," he adds.

"Although technologies would be developed here, they would not be state-of-the-art.

"Local manufacture will never be successful and would take years to develop the expertise to make it viable."

Mr Heckrath says South Africa comprises only one percent of the market of American computer manufacturers,

but there is a long-term potential of about R200 billion.

For this reason American companies will stay to reap the benefits when sanctions are lifted.

Mr Marius Furst, managing director of Hewlett-Packard, says the proposed legislation is no different from what transpired in 1978 under President Jimmy Carter and is merely an emotional gesture.

In that year export of computers to the South African Government was banned but sales could be made with validated licences.

There is not the same trepidation this time, says Mr Furst.

"Some suppliers," he adds, "will look elsewhere, but there are not many viable alternatives to American computers.

"Should there be total American sanctions we would have to make do with the best available."

Mr Furst says the American people do not want to push South African businessmen.

"And," he adds, "I don't think they are going to.

"Despite what is likely to happen, the American Government is sympathetic and understanding of South Africa's problems.

"And South Africa has more friends in America than most people think."

12 July 1985

## SOUTH AFRICA

## EFFECTS OF U.S. LEGISLATION ON COMPUTER INDUSTRY EXAMINED

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 13 Jun 85 p 8

[Article by Peter Vernon]

[Text]

ONE OF the components of the anti-apartheid Bill recently passed in the United States Congress is a ban on the export of computers to South Africa. What exactly does this mean and what are the consequences for SA?

Initial reports from Washington indicated that a total ban on the sale of all computers to South Africa was incorporated in the Bill. This, in fact, is not so: Gray Bill, sponsored by Congressman William Gray and others (including Stephen Solarz and Howard Wolpe), seeks to ban the sale of computer hardware and software for use by the SA government and any of its agencies.

This could have dramatic consequences, because although US companies have long been prohibited from supplying computer hardware and software to the SADF, the SA Police and any other government agencies which are responsible for the enforcement of apartheid, other government departments and para-statal organisations rely heavily on computers sourced from the US.

Organisations such as SATS, SAA, Iscor and Escom all use American computers and software to a greater or lesser extent. However, a milder Bill — the Lugal Bill — is presently before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. This Bill calls for a ban on the supply of computer equipment only to those parts of the government which have already been denied the use of US equipment by previous legislation during President Carter's term of office.

The fact that the Gray anti-apartheid Bill has already been passed by the House of Representatives does not mean that it will be automatically endorsed by the Senate and signed into law by President Reagan.

If the Lugal Bill is signed into law it will make very little difference to the leading US computer companies operating in SA — such as IBM, Burroughs and Sperry. They do not supply computers to the military, police or government agencies responsible for maintaining apartheid.

If the stricter Gray Bill does become law, then there will be some contraction of the market for US suppliers, but computers will still be supplied to companies in the private sector. The vacuum caused by a ban on the supply of computers to all government departments and para-statal organisations will doubtless be filled by computers from Britain, Europe and Japan — a fact which will not have gone unnoticed by lobbyists representing US computer interests in Washington.

The Japanese invasion is taken very seriously in the US and American computer companies are unlikely to readily welcome the loss of an export market to the Japanese.

While restrictions on the import of computers from the US provide some incentives for local manufacture, massive investments would be required to set up production facilities and research, development and engineering laboratories to locally manufacture mainframes. This would make a complete import replacement programme impractical.

SA does have the technical capability to produce microcomputers and intermediate-size minicomputers and certain peripherals, such as terminals and some printers.

Tariff protection would probably be necessary to make such activities viable, and tariff protection almost inevitably leads to higher prices, which are eventually passed on to the consumer. Furthermore, protection tends to inhibit adoption of the latest technology — a critical factor in the fast-moving computer industry.

Even if tariff protection were to be granted, the size of the local market would mean that the capital and technological resources required would be punitive unless export markets could be found.

Other problems face US companies doing business in SA. The strength of the US dollar and the recent import tax imposed by the Minister of Finance means that profits are being squeezed to buffer the effect of higher prices. Furthermore, some customers are deferring decisions on new systems because of higher prices and the poor economic climate.

There is also pressure from stockholders for US companies to withdraw from SA. A number of US states and cities have passed legislation requiring the withdrawal of their funds invested in companies doing business in SA; certain educational institutions have also taken similar steps.

US computer companies who do business in SA are united in their atti-

tude towards disinvestment pressures: they point out that they can do more for positive change if they are actually here than if they are forced out; they state unequivocally that they intend to stay unless forced out by American legislation.

IBM's president and chief executive officer John Akers recently stated that: "We believe one of the most important things we can do to promote change is to advance the educational development of the blacks." To underline the fact that it intends to stay in SA, IBM has recently announced a five-year programme to improve the educational and economic development of blacks. This will initially cost R20m and will be funded from the company's SA earnings.

Mike Blumenthal, chief executive officer of Burroughs Corporation in the US, is on record as being totally opposed to disinvestment or disengagement. Mias van Vuuren, chief executive of Burroughs in SA, has pointed out that "any legislation which withholds technology from us is bound to put us in a less cost-effective and competitive position".

Perhaps the most serious threat to SA is in the medium to long term: we need computers to improve and maintain our economic prosperity. Since trade embargoes are never totally effective, they tend to beget yet stricter embargoes. If we lose access to the latest high technology, we will slowly drift backwards. This will benefit no one in this country, black or white.

12 July 1985

SOUTH AFRICA

## TRUTH ABOUT CABINDA RAID SOUGHT

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 6 Jun 85 p 6

[Article by Ken Owen]

[Text]

THE POLICE ACT forbids newspapers to publish lies about the police. The Defence Act forbids them to publish the truth about the army, unless they have permission.

Such a law can be a strain on patriotism. The "official truth" is not necessarily convincing, especially when Minister of Defence Magnus Malan tells one story about the raid on Cabinda and an officer serving under him tells another.

This contradiction is not an isolated event. For the past several years it has required greater and greater resources of patriotism and credulity to believe the army's official truths.

The story that puts least strain on credibility is that General Constand Viljoen's retirement as Chief of the Defence Force, announced immediately after the commando raid in Cabinda, was not a result of that raid. It has been known unofficially for some time that Gen Viljoen wanted to go farming, which is fortunate because Gen Viljoen's experience with public statements has not been happy.

## Innocence

When Colonel "Mad Mike" Hoare tried to invade the Seychelles with mercenaries who claimed to have received SADF call-up papers and weapons, the army brass affected great surprise

and innocence, until Brigadier Daan Hamman confessed: "I will not say that I did not have prior knowledge of the operation."

That episode was never fully explained, which might tell us why many people thought Brig Hamman was acting with the knowledge of his superiors, and perhaps even of their political masters. The only alternative conclusion was that the army was out of control, which was unthinkable.

At least, it was unthinkable until three non-commissioned officers were killed in Zimbabwe. Gen Viljoen announced that the non-coms, leading 17 men, had launched an "unauthorised operation," which seemed to raise questions about his ability to control his troops.

Again, there has never been a full explanation. We can believe that the senior officers don't know which country their troops happen to be in at any given time, or that the official truth is simply incredible — the choice is ours. The former version is not very flattering to the fighting men, but it does exonerate Gen Malan.

Cabinda raises the same dilemma in a more acute fashion. Gen Malan told Parliament that the commando raid was a reconnaissance mission to find ANC and Swapo training camps. He must be assumed to have told the truth, if for no other reason than that he knows that Dr Connie Mulder was

flung into the political wilderness for lying to Parliament. President Botha cannot be accused of tolerating moral turpitude in his Cabinet — Fanie Botha was tossed out merely for getting himself hopelessly in debt. To lie to Parliament is to court suicide.

The painful aspect of accepting Gen Malan's official truth is that it requires us then to regard commando Captain Wynand du Toit as a liar when he says he was ordered to blow up the oil installations in Cabinda, which are partly owned by the American Gulf Oil Corporation.

People who know Cabinda are deeply tempted to believe Capt du Toit. The Americans, for example, were unconvinced by Gen Malan's statement to Parliament, and their Ambassador had to receive an additional assurance from Pik Botha.

The Americans, of course, know Cabinda. They know that, except for a busy coastal strip which is overrun by international oilmen, the enclave is covered by rain forest, five layers of vegetation that shut out the light. Unlike Angola or the bush country of South Africa and Namibia, it is real Tarzan country where troops move by water or hardly at all. It is the ideal place for the ANC to practice invasions of Borneo.

Doubt about the ANC camps has been widespread. For example, *Die Vaderland* seemed to be making a value judgment when it gave Capt du Toit's story greater prominence on its front page than Gen Malan's version.

But if you believe Capt du Toit, you must believe that the political and military brass who control the

army were either too ignorant or too reckless to perceive the harm in raiding American property at the peak of the campaign to persuade the US Congress to impose sanctions on South Africa.

So the most patriotic of South Africans have concluded that a brave officer is also a liar, and they put it down to communist brain-washing techniques. They wait for history or Gen Malan to provide an explanation for the large quantity of explosives which the raiders were supposed to have carried with them on their reconnaissance mission.

## Frankness

This is at least a happier conclusion than the alternative which is being put about by South Africa's enemies — that the raid was a bungled sabotage attempt, that it may explain earlier sabotage attacks in Cabinda which have been attributed to the Angolan peasant rebel movement based 2 000km away at the opposite end of the country, that Gen Viljoen has been sacrificed to save Gen Malan and that Capt Wynand du Toit is a brave and truthful soldier.

Fortunately, General Jannie Geldenhuys, who succeeds Gen Viljoen, has a reputation for frankness and straight dealing with the news media that matches his reputation as a fighting officer.

If anybody can convince the doubters that justice, like patriotism, requires us to brand Capt du Toit a liar, and to keep Gen Malan in Parliament, Gen Jannie Geldenhuys is the man for the job.



12 July 1985

SOUTH AFRICA

## RELAXATION OF BLACK URBAN RIGHTS RESTRICTIONS

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 10 Jun 85 p 1

[Article by David Braun]

[Text]

**PARLIAMENT** — A significant relaxation of Section 10 restrictions on blacks who qualify to be in urban areas has been passed by the Standing Committee on Co-operation and Development in Parliament.

The relaxation, which goes further than the Government originally intended, amends the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act so as to allow blacks to qualify for Section 10 rights cumulatively at different employers and in different areas.

It further reduces from 15 years to 10 years the qualifying period for blacks who have lawfully resided continuously in any area.

Blacks who may have been disqualified for the rights through being fined R500 or jailed for six months will in future be disqualified if sentenced to a fine of R1 000 or six months.

**ORIGINAL**

The original Laws on Co-operation and Development Amendment Bill, introduced to Parliament earlier this session, provided only for the extension of the right to make up and retain Section 10 qualification periods from one area only to different urban areas.

The Labour Party said shortly after the Bill was published that it would not support the legislation.

It is understood that the further relaxation in the restrictions was an effort to reach consensus. The Bill is now expected to be passed by all three Houses of Parliament.

The omnibus Bill also scraps the permit system for people other than blacks who wish to enter black townships, villages or hostels.

At the same time it provides for a police officer to evict any person, other than a black, who is deemed to be undesirable, in the interests of public order or security.

CSO: 3400/481



12 July 1985

SOUTH AFRICA

## PFP RECRUITING FROM ALL RACE GROUPS

Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English 9 Jun 85 p 8

[Article by David Breier]

[Text]

CAPE TOWN — The Progressive Federal Party is planning to build a new party infrastructure to make it a political force among all race groups and put it at the centre of negotiation politics in South Africa.

Sources in the party report that a new strategy is being prepared. This includes a recruitment campaign among all races and a fund-raising drive to finance the new party structure.

This coincides with the repeal of the Prohibition of Political Interference Act currently being shepherded through Parliament.

The new PFP strategy could involve contesting coloured and Indian by-elections as and when they occur before the next general election. It could also mean

contesting all chambers of Parliament in a general election.

The PFP will now actively recruit members from all race groups including blacks.

Members of the Indian Solidarity party are likely to join the PFP in August, probably making the PFP the official opposition in the Indian chamber of Parliament as well as the white chamber.

An indication this week of growing co-operation between the PFP and Solidarity occurred in the President's Council when PFP and Solidarity men were the only members to vote against the Bill setting up a secret police fund.

Even council members of the Indian majority party, the National People's Party, supported the Bill after the

NPP had opposed it in Parliament.

In the coloured chamber, the Labour Party dissidents could split at the party congress at the end of the year. One of the options being considered by dissidents unhappy at the leadership of the Rev Allan Hendrickse would be to join the PFP, making it the official opposition in the coloured house as well.

This week the Labour dissidents were smothered in caucus before they had a chance to object to Mr Hendrickse's leadership following the surprise appointment of Mr Luwellyn Landers as a Deputy Minister.

Next week tensions in the party could grow during the debate on the Kannemeyer Commission report on the

Langa shootings.

The city-based Labour dissidents are to the left of the bulk of the Labour Party which they see as moving closer to the Nationalists. They feel out of touch with the rural accent of the party and some would feel more at home in the urbanised PFP.

Informal contact between the Labour Party dissidents and the PFP is growing.

However, Labour Party dissidents believe the PFP would not do well in rural coloured elections. They also warn that the PFP could clash with the United Democratic Front if the PFP contested coloured and Indian elections, especially in the cities. The UDF has urged a boycott of coloured and Indian elections.

12 July 1985

SOUTH AFRICA

## NATIONAL PARTY NOT TO OPEN MEMBERSHIP TO OTHER RACES

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 19 Jun 85 p 3

[Text]

**THE National Party does not plan to open its white membership to other race groups, in spite of the fact that Parliament will this week abolish the Prohibition of Political Interference Act.**

The official mouthpiece of the party, The Nationalist, states this in its latest issue.

The Constitutional Affairs Amendment Bill which was before Parliament yesterday abolished the restriction on multiracial party politics and retains only the provision that parties may not receive overseas financial aid.

Political parties will in future be able to have members of all races as members although the three separate white, coloured and Indian houses in Parliament will remain.

### **Integration bogey**

The Nationalist says that it is surprising that many people are running riot with the idea that there will now be political integration. "And even one man, one vote and a common, mixed voters' roll", while the Prohibition of Political Interference Act never had anything to do with this.

The scrapping of the Act did mean that coloureds and Indians can join the Progressive Federal Party and that the Labour Party can have white members.

The PFP would have to have itself registered in each house.

It could be expected that the Conservative Party and other reactionaries would use the abolition of the Act to try and create integration bogeys, but it could be stated in advance that the National Party would not expand its white membership to other population groups, The Nationalist said.

CSO: 3400/492

## PROGRESS MADE ON REFORMS SO FAR

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 7 Jun 85 p 12

[Commentary by Peter Sullivan]

[Text]

As Parliament draws to a close after a session characterised by the word "reform", the debate has shifted from whether change has taken place to how much real change has occurred.

For some, the changes have been dramatic. For others, meaningless.

Some blacks, a small minority, are applauding President Botha's efforts to rid himself of the apartheid albatross around his neck. Some whites, in a similar minority, think President Botha has moved too fast.

Most blacks scoff at the very idea that there has been any reform at all. Most whites are aghast at the idea that some people still think there has been no reform.

One needs to examine the reforms in perspective to see different shades of grey between black and white.

The session itself was the first one in which people of colour had been included in lawmaking and in the Cabinet. The tricameral Parliament is a major reform for those labelled "Coloured" and those labelled "Indian" by the race classification laws. Even if the Labour Party represents only a minority of Coloured people; even if they are elected to racially separated chambers with less power than the white House of Assembly, it is undeniably a major reform.

For every reform there is a "but..." and for every lack of reform there is the hope of an already noticeable change in attitude.

The session started with some breathtaking announcements by President Botha. He identified main areas of reform for blacks: freehold title; softening influx control; suspension of forced removals; political participation at a higher level; a review of citizenship; the creation of an informal black political forum.

On all these promises, President Botha delivered the goods. But the goods seldom matched expectations.

President Botha also offered to free ANC leader Nelson Mandela if Mr Mandela renounced violence as an option for political change. His offer was thrown back at him in the form of a counter offer, calling for the release of all political prisoners and a promise by the Government to unbanned the ANC.

Let us re-examine his reforms critically.

● **Freehold title.** Its significance goes beyond merely allowing blacks to own land, for it means the National Party's stupid policy of claiming there would one day be no black South Africans has been jettisoned. But, *only* blacks with special rights will get freehold title

(those previously entitled to 99-year leases). This privileged group see this as a reform all right, but it is meaningless to the masses without special urban rights.

● **Influx control.** What President Botha actually said was: "Steps to promote orderly urbanisation and to eliminate negative and discriminatory aspects of influx control are receiving urgent consideration." Nobody can claim that they have not received urgent consideration, but what has actually come out of it? Privileged blacks with Section 10 (1) (a) and (b) rights may soon be allowed to move from town to town (if they can find accommodation) and still retain these rights. "So what" says the rest of the black majority. Industrialists cheer because they no longer have to apply for permits (under Section 3 of the Industrial Planning Act) to employ extra black labour.

● **Suspension of forced removals.** Undoubtedly a major reform. But the Mathopstad removal has not been halted; kwaNgema is still under threat; the evils done at Magope may be backdated (if the present Bill is passed unaltered) to legitimise them. There always seems to be a "but ..."

● **Black political participation at a higher level.** Possibly the biggest reform in National Party thinking. But there has been no fruition, unless one counts agreeing to allow blacks to the new Regional Services Councils (second tier of Government). This has been rejected out of hand by most blacks, because representation remains based on race. If the Government agrees to delimit geographically instead of according to Group Areas, there is hope.

● **Citizenship.** Possibly the most important area where reform intentions have been sounded. All South Africans, black and white, are likely to be given SA citizenship now, according to the Government. But, that dreaded word again, there may be two classes of citizenship, or there may be citizenship with nationality for some and only citizenship for others. And those blacks already made citizens of independent homelands will have to stay that way. No passports for them; continued "foreigners in their own country" status for them.

● **Informal, statutory, black political forum.** A non-starter from the beginning. Even Chief Buthelezi laughed at the idea. But, and here the word operates to show there is reform, President Botha invited other political parties to serve on the Cabinet Committee examining ways to accommodate black political aspirations, and Dr Slabbert accepted the invitation. At least minds other than only the rulers' will be trying to find a solution.

There were other reform developments besides President Botha's speech.

● **Mandela.** Proposal and counter-proposal. Some say President Botha went as far as he could go, others that he put a pre-condition on freedom that Mandela could not accept. For the move to have been really significant, he should have freed Mandela with no pre-conditions. After all, if the man disobeyed the law again, he could be locked up again. Unfair as it may be, many blacks perceive President Botha's offer to Mandela as an attempt to trick the ANC leader which failed because of Mandela's brilliance.

● **Crossroads.** In line with the suspension of forced removals,

Crossroads squatters were allowed to stay, and attempts made to entice them to Khayalitsha. Train lines will be laid to the new township, and many squatters have opted for the luxury of housing, water and sewerage in exchange for proximity. A superb reform, going hand in hand with

● **Coloured labour preference area.** The Western Cape is no longer a Coloured Labour preference area, something applauded without reservation by everyone in the Western Cape.

● **Black areas unfrozen.** During the session scores of black townships were "unfrozen" — allowed to develop after being taken off the list of areas likely to be removed. For the people living there, the most important reform of all. For everyone else, insignificant. And the argument offered is that a man should not be praised if he stops beating his wife. But the unfreezing remains a reform.

● **Prohibition of Political Interference Act scrapped.** But blacks remain without political rights, the ANC remains banned, as does the PAC.

● **Mixed Marriages Act and Section 16 of the Immorality Act scrapped.** Who does this affect besides NG Dominees, is the attitude of the townships to something that cost President Botha some precious support. A reform gesture, is the perception on one side; a huge step towards real reform, the perception on the other.

● **"Grey" Central Business Districts.** The first attack on the strict Group Areas Act, permission for these mixed CBDs was granted by Parliament in 1984. Yet no Transvaal CBD has been opened to all races. A reform that has stalled.

● **Equal one-off pension payments.** But pensions remain hopelessly unequal, although the Government is committed to equalising them.

● **Commitment to equal education opportunities for all races.** Big and bold commitment for the Government to make. But does not benefit today's pupils, who run riot through the townships, complaining about how they are suffering from Verwoerdian "Bantu education". The next generation, however, will benefit.

Exactly where does that leave us? Somewhere in the grey area, between the views of the majority of black or white. There has been

reform, but not enough to impress the people who need to be impressed. Look at the other side:

● **No major political rights for blacks.** But the Government is committed to doing something about it.

● **Detention without trial, abrogation of the rule of law.** And people still die in detention — or immediately after it.

● **The Group Areas Act remains.** What the word "apartheid" really means: making communities live apart from each other by law.

● **Police and Defence Force action in the townships.** Nobody likes to live in a riot-torn area. When you distrust the police and see the Defence Force as an enemy, it is difficult to believe in reform.

The conclusion is that reform, while getting some flesh on the bones, is still only skeletal. The major change is in attitude. The National Party under President Botha is keen on consensus, keen to reform, keen to bring blacks into Government, albeit on the National Party's terms.

Apartheid is not dead; it has been dealt some blows. President Botha has moved on to the road to reform, but has a long way to travel. Heaping praise on him as the great reformer is still, unfortunately, premature.

When black people can live anywhere they want to live in South Africa and have a vote in central Government, only then will the real reformation have taken place.

SOUTH AFRICA

## LOCAL GOVERNMENT PLAN WILL PROVIDE FOR HAVE-NOTS

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 8 Jun 85 p 10

[Article by David Braun]

[Text]

CAPE TOWN — Two things are becoming clear as the Government lifts the veils on its constitutional design for local government.

In the first place there is going to be a substantial redistribution of income from white to non-white local authorities.

Secondly, people of colour are going to be drawn into genuine power structures and will take part in important decisions not only on their own affairs but on matters which affect all races.

Until now the new political deal has meant little to the man in the street. Certainly, he may now marry or have intimate relations with a partner who is of another race group, and he may join any legal political party of his choice.

The man in the street is further aware that, if he is a coloured, Indian or white, his public representatives negotiate across group lines in Parliament. If he is black he is no doubt aware that there are certain attempts being made to draw blacks into some form of power-sharing system at the various levels of government.

None of these things would, however, appear to have affected the day-to-day lives of the average folk.

The constitutional plans for local government level may change all that. If the Government's ambitions are realised, people of colour will deliberate on important local issues and contribute to decisions which will affect everyone; undeveloped communities, particularly black, coloured and Indian, will be given a financial boost; and taxpayers will pay more directly for the needs of their particular regions.

The Government has made heavy weather with these plans. In Parliament both the Labour Party in the House of Representatives and the National People's Party in the House of Delegates have expressed serious reservations.

The Minister of Constitutional Development, Mr Chris Heunis, has had to work hard to strike a deal that will be acceptable to everyone.

Senior Government members expressed concern during the week that the local government plans had been misunderstood.

They revealed that the business sector had made strong representations about the proposed funding of the new multi-racial regional services councils.



One Minister mused that it was ironic that when the Government's system of black community councils had started running into trouble big business had been the first to lobby for greater resources and autonomy for urban blacks.

"Now that it comes to putting their money where their mouths are they are not so keen," he said.

It is, however, quite clear that the Government will not back down on the proposed levies on turnover and payrolls to fund the new system of local government.

Officials point out that there has long been a need to find other sources of revenue for local authorities. Several inquiries have recommended the taxes on payrolls and turnover and these are the most logical levies to introduce.

If business is not prepared to pay the new taxes then they will be faced with increased general sales tax and higher income tax, because the Government is determined that funds be allocated to urgently required regional development.

The Government privately admits that the failure of its system of black community councils has been largely because so few resources had been given to black communities.

"Let's be honest," one official said this week, "if we had given the black local authorities re-

sources of magnitude we might now have had a viable and credible system. We might also not have had so much of the current unrest."

The intention of the Government is clear: the under-developed black, coloured and Indian communities are to be lumped with the affluent white towns in regions which will in future be developed as integral entities. This means that certain industrial assets will be transferred from white to non-white communities and that funds raised in each region are to be employed primarily for the upliftment of those parts which have been most neglected.

To give effect to these intentions the demarcation boards which will recommend the boundaries of the primary authorities in each region will be multiracial, and they will be expected to decide on an equitable allocation of industrial assets.

The legislation which provides for the regional services councils, which will raise the levies and spend the proceeds, will be obliged by law to give priority to those areas which need development the most.

It is expected that the regional levies will easily be able to raise a total of R1 300 million a year countrywide.

The Government hopes that of this about R300 million will be available for spending just on upliftment and development of the dormitory townships.

SOUTH AFRICA

## TENSION IN PFP ERUPTS ON TWO FRONTS

Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English 9 Jun 85 p 8

[Article by David Breier and Arlene Getz]

[Text]

TENSIONS in the Progressive Federal Party erupted this week in two separate incidents which had Mr Horace van Rensburg (PFP Bryanston) storming out of the House of Assembly, and the party leadership coming under fire for its defence policy.

The Van Rensburg incident over a misunderstanding on speaking turns is regarded by the party as a "storm in a teacup", but it is a symptom of growing friction between the moderate or "pragmatists", and the more left-leaning "purists" in the PFP.

It appears that Mr Van Rensburg was due to begin speaking in the Budget third-reading debate late on Thursday afternoon. His speech would therefore have been interrupted by the adjournment — something speakers do not relish. He arranged instead that he would be the first PFP speaker on Friday morning.

He informed the Press, but was then told he had been put down to speak on Friday afternoon and his place would be taken by Mr Colin Eglin (PFP Sea Point).

This upset Mr Van Rensburg. He flung the list of speakers at the PFP chief Whip, Mr Brian Bamford, and walked out of the chamber. Later he informed Mr Bamford by note that he had withdrawn from the debate. His place was taken by Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP Houghton).

In Johannesburg the tensions were emphasised on Wednesday when Dr F van

Zyl Slabbert and members of the End Conscription Campaign (ECC) clashed. Although both sides favour the end of the call-up, they differ about the method and accused each other of hypocrisy and "dangerous romanticism".

Although the debate was described as a friendly gathering to find common ground, it assumed decidedly unfriendly overtones.

Mr Tom Waspe, of the Johannesburg Democratic Action Committee, said the PFP's attitude towards Parliament under the new constitution was hypocritical. He called on the party to join the extra-parliamentary forces "where the future of South Africa lies".

Dr Slabbert criticised what he described as an isolationist viewpoint which merely gave its subscribers a kind of moral superiority allowing them to call other people bad names.

"I don't think I've lost all my idealism, or I certainly wouldn't have been here this evening, he said."

This drew applause, but there was little doubt that most of the audience did not share his opinion that conscription should be phased out rather than ended immediately.

A comment that a youth branch of the party in the Eastern Cape had aligned itself with the ECC underlined this alienation of possible PFP supporters, as well as the bitter internal divisions over the party's defence policy.

SOUTH AFRICA

RHEMA MINISTRIES NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS DEDICATED

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 13 Jun 85 p 17

[Article by Shirley Woodgate]

[Text]

On Sunday the new Randburg national headquarters of the Rhema Ministries South Africa will be dedicated in a 2½-hour ceremony attended by 5 000.

That alone makes this a church of superlatives.

Consider a few facts that make this probably one of the most talked-about and written-about religious movements in South Africa:

- Its phenomenal growth from humble beginnings in 1979 when Pastor Ray McCauley and his wife Lynda met 13 people in his mother's lounge to its present membership of about 8 000.

- The construction of its biggest fixed-seat auditorium in South Africa.

This is decorated in shades of blue and described by public relations officer Ron Steele as creating the sensation of being in a subterranean aquarium.

Pale blue carpet covers 500 sq m under an ice blue roof

with 5 000 people seated on silent pop-up slimline upholstered armchairs specially designed and supplied for R466 000.

- The congregation's unrestricted view of the podium with electrically retractable platform will be helped by low illumination; and there is special highlighting capable of turning the massive stage into a TV studio.

An hour of the dedication ceremony will be devoted to a musical production called "The Champions" specially produced and presented by members of the congregation.

Pastor McCauley will give the main sermon.

His mentor Pastor Kenneth Hagin, who arrives with son Kenneth Jnr tomorrow night, will read the dedication prayer.

The celebration winds down with services three times a day all next week.

## CSIR PLANS CLOSER COOPERATION WITH INDUSTRY

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 31 May 85 p 3

[Article by Lawrence Bedford]

[Text]

STATE researchers intend forging closer links with private industry, Council for Scientific & Industrial Research president Chris Garber said yesterday.

He added that the recent government paper on strategy for industrial development charged the CSIR with devising mechanisms for the transfer of technology.

It was a tremendous boost for the non-mining industry to get into the field of secondary and development industries, Garber said. Within the new initiative, the CSIR would try to strengthen and extend efforts and launch new ones.

This would be done through the National Productivity Institute, universities, technikons, consulting engineering firms and statutory scientific councils.

The whole exercise would be aligned with the needs of industry and undertaken in close co-opera-

tion with it. SA's mineral wealth was a declining asset, said Garber.

In 1970, SA produced 1 000 tons of gold from 80-million tons of ore, while in 1983, it produced only 668 tons from 105-million tons of ore.

"Hence the need to give close attention to the further processing of resources, export expansion and move into new fields so the benefits the country has can be fully exploited," Garber said.

On the CSIR's 1984 annual report, Garber said the year had yielded exciting developments, including the discovery of a catalyst for the selective hydrogenation of acetylene to ethylene.

CSIR expenditure in the year under review totalled R156m after payment of grants and subsidies. Its income amounted to about R190m of which government contributes 70%.

CSO: 3400/478

SOUTH AFRICA

INSURANCE COSTS INCREASE SUBSTANTIALLY

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES [Business] in English 9 Jun 85 p 3

[Article by Don Robertson]

[Text]

**NATURAL** disasters which hit South Africa last year have caused a major shake-up in the short-term insurance market.

Cyclones Domoina and Imboa, which swept the Eastern Transvaal and Northern Natal, causing devastating floods, and hailstorms in the Southern Transvaal cost the reinsurance industry millions of rands and have forced it to reassess its financial position.

Many insurance treaties are coming up for renewal this month. Companies rated a high risk are finding that the total cost of fire, storm and flood damage insurance has spiralled by as much as 400%.

### Commissions

Actual premiums have not risen by this percentage, but many insurers insist that the insured companies carry much of the risk themselves. The increased excess liability has resulted in the overall cost of insurance rising sharply. Premiums have risen by between 15% and 30%.

Explaining the malaise in the industry, Dennis Bridge of Mercantile & General

writes in Risk that up to four years ago short-term reinsurers made satisfactory underwriting profits. As a result an increased number of international reinsurance companies and brokers entered the market.

In addition, SA insurance brokers saw the potential for profits and developed their own reinsurance activities.

As a result, the eight South African professional reinsurers found that to preserve their business, they were obliged to pay substantially higher commissions — up to 50% — to the direct insurance companies for their business.

But reinsurance companies found that their premiums were way out of line with the risk they had to bear.

The combined net underwriting loss for the past five years has been more than R55-million. Reinsurance companies were hit hardest. Foreign reinsurers withdrew from the market and SA companies found it more difficult to exist.

Oliver Catley, managing director of Minet Marketing & Technical Services, says that because of the high incidence of claims last year insurance companies had to

pay out R1,34 for every R1 received in premiums.

Reinsurance companies suffered most because their premiums bore no relation to risk.

The "cash-flow underwriting" — as it is called — backfired and reinsurers, to balance their books, have been forced to demand substantial reductions in the commissions they pay to direct insurance companies for business. In some cases, commissions have been reduced to below 20%.

In turn, the direct insurance groups have increased premiums.

Mr Catley says that in this scenario, "insurance companies have lost control of their own destiny".

### Horror

Warren Plummer, chairman of the AA Mutual, says premiums have risen by between 15% and 30% this year.

Dennis Bridge, deputy general manager of Mercantile & General Reinsurance Company, says premiums have risen by about 10% on average, "but the increases haven't been as high as we believe they should be."

"If we have a claims experience similar to that of

last year, we will lose money. In addition, SA reinsurance capacity has shrunk and many companies are having to carry their own cover."

Mr Catley says many companies facing substantially increased premiums have reacted with "horror".

"One company which had an annual premium approaching R100 000 found that it was being asked to pay almost R300 000 this year for the same cover, but it went elsewhere and the cost was reduced to about R200 000."

### Selective

Because of the rate increases clients have become more selective in assessing their insurance needs. Short-term insurance packages of the past are now being stripped, and only certain risks are accepted.

A solution, says Mr Catley, is for the client to accept a larger portion of the risk himself by increasing the level of his excess. This has given a fillip to the loss control programmes offered by some brokers, in which the brokers employ experts to advise clients on how best to avoid accidents and fires.

Each case is looked at individually.

## MORE LABOR-MANAGEMENT DISPUTES EXPECTED

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES [Business] in English 2 Jun 85 pp 1, 3

[Article by Amrit Manga]

[Text]

**MORE than a million workers could be locked in wage disputes with employers in the mining and metal industries in the next few weeks.**

● Unions claiming to represent about 500 000 black miners are demanding higher wages.

● More than 25 000 white miners have declared a dispute with the Chamber of Mines and will vote in the next few days on whether to strike.

● Nearly 400 000 metal and engineering workers and the powerful Steel and Engineering Industries Federation of SA (Seifsa) have reached deadlock in discussions over wage demands.

**Fighting**

The 110 000 strong black National Union of Mineworkers has demanded a wage increase of 40% and observers say it is almost certain that settlement will not be reached and a dispute will be declared.

Talks are likely to start soon after the chamber replies to the NUM demand. But it appears the mining houses are divided over increases and a response might take time.

A spokesman for NUM says: "The mining houses are still fighting among themselves and it is unlikely that we will talk before they can agree."

That the NUM is preparing for battle is clear. General secretary Cyril Ramphosa warns that his union will not allow exploitation and manipulation of its members.

**Pig farmer**

With pig farmer Arrie Paulus at the helm of the Council of Mining Unions the white miners' fight over wages is expected to be tough, especially because of the row brewing over the scrapping of job reservation.

The gravity with which the white miners view job apartheid is reflected in Mr Paulus's refusal to respond to an announcement by Danie Steyn, Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs, that he intends to introduce legislation scrapping it.

Mr Paulus, who was brought out of retirement to lead the union after no capable replacement could be found, refused to talk about his plans, saying: "Read all about our stand on job bars in 'Die Mynwerker', our journal."

White miners' resistance to changes in the Mines and Works Act's scheduled persons clause which bars black miners from acquiring blasting certificates will meet fierce opposition from blacks.

The NUM has pledged to work to rule as part of its campaign against alleged racist practices by white miners.

**Improved**

The breakdown in metal industry wage talks threatens to rock the industrial council which controls wages and working conditions for 370 000 employees.

Two groupings representing 14 unions and Seifsa failed to resolve the deadlock when workers rejected an improved wage offer.

If settlement is not reached, the unions will force negotiation at plant level, a move that is likely to meet strong opposition from employers.

Seifsa says its members cannot afford to pay an additional R1 720-million a year in wages.

The International Metalworkers' Federation (IMF) demand alone will add R1 400 to the industry's annual wage bill.

Labour consultant Andrew Levy says: "The steel and engineering industries can expect a rash of plant-based wage strikes which will peak in July unless agreement is reached."

Seifsa director Sam van Collier warns: "We have no doubt that if the union demands are met it will lead to unemployment and further shutdowns."

**80 000 lost**

But the unions are undeterred by the threat of retrenchment in an industry where 80 000 jobs have been lost in the past three years.

Brian Fredericks, general secretary of the IMF's SA Coordinating Council, says: "Retrenchments are no threat because our members have lost jobs even when no increases were granted."

The IMF unions have challenged employers to cut management perks and show their sincerity about reducing costs. The challenge could add to friction.

Mr Fredericks says: "We will try to get employers back to the negotiating table."



SOUTH AFRICA

LABOR UNION FEDERATION MOVEMENT UNDERWAY

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 7 Jun 85 p 13

[Article by Mike Siluma]

[Text]

Efforts by South Africa's emerging trade union movement to form a super federation move closer to fruition this weekend when union leaders meet to discuss a proposed constitution.

The meeting, in Soweto, follows several already held by unions since formation of a federation embracing all emerging unions was first suggested publicly in 1981 in Langa, Cape Town.

What is perhaps significant about this weekend's meeting is that it will include unions which had to leave the talks last year after differences arose, and unions which have up to now not been part of the talks.

The unions which will return to the talks include the South African Allied Workers' Union, the Municipality and General Workers' Union and the General and Allied Workers' Union, all affiliated to the United Democratic Front.

Those which will join in for the first time belong to the black consciousness Azanian Confederation of Trade Unions and also independent unions such as the United Mining, Metal and Allied Workers' Union.

Other bodies which will take part in the talks include the Federation of South African Trade Unions, the Council of Unions of South Africa, the Commercial, Catering and Allied Workers' Union and the General Workers' Union.

Together they represent hundreds of thousands of workers.

Among issues which have come up in negotiations are the establishment of national industrial unions for each industry and the thorny questions of non-racialism and the political affiliation of the federation.

It is thought unlikely that delegates to the weekend meeting will try to reach agreement on all these points.

But it does appear there is consensus on formation of industrial unions.

Several unions in the same industries are known to have already begun merger talks while others are in the process of transforming themselves into industrial unions.

Unionists say the existence of industrial unions will prevent employers from playing off one union against the other, especially when it comes to issues such as wage negotiations and recognition agreements.

Workers in the same industry would be able to negotiate together on a national basis and from a stronger position.

Unionists were this week optimistic that even after the acrimony and bitterness that accompanied expulsion of participants from previous talks, and the pre-

vailing political differences, it was not impossible for the proposed federation to get off the ground.

They listed the advantages of establishing a federation as:

- The elimination of competition between unions.

- The pooling of both human and material resources.

- The acquisition of greater political and shop floor power.

The unionists say unity of workers is a prerequisite for a stronger labour movement.

Several unions are known to be committed to the establishment of the federation by the end of the year.

But others have warned that due to practical problems this might take longer in coming.

What is definite though is the commitment of all the unions to the formation of the federation.

CSO: 3400/478

SOUTH AFRICA

## TUCSA MOVES TO IMPROVE LABOR RELATIONS

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 10 Jun 85 p 6

[Article by Claire Pickard-Cambridge]

[Text]

THE COUNTRY'S largest trade union co-ordinating body — the Trade Union Council of South Africa (Tucsa) — is extending the olive branch to emerging unions after years of bitter conflict. But these unions have not rushed forward to mend the relationship and it is doubtful that their future response will be more favourable.

The sudden death of Tucsa general secretary Arthur Grobbelaar last year after 20 years of dominant leadership is said to have smoothed the way for a conciliatory approach to emerging unions and a major policy rethink.

One of the forces behind overtures to unions, academics and the Press is acting general secretary Ruth Imrie, just nominated for the influential post of general secretary. Imrie admits that Tucsa's relations with other camps were "strained" in the past. "But Tucsa has written to all other unions in the country with the intention of discussing common concerns."

However, according to reliable sources, there are several obstacles to reconciliation. These include Tucsa's middle-of-the-road political stance, the closed shop agreements of many of its unions (which prevent other unions organising in those factories), its history of relations with black unions and its prevailing attitude to their registration.

## Warned

Tucsa affiliates oppose the scrapping of registration for trade unions and called for a legal ban on unregistered unions at their 1983 conference. Robbie Botha, general secretary of the Mine Surface Officials Association and present president of Tucsa, introduced the motion and warned conference at the time that those collaborating with unregistered unions were nursing "infant Franksteins".

With past hostility in mind, emerging unions also suspect that Tucsa's approaches result from an identity crisis in the labour movement and a need to acquire allies to survive. Imrie herself believes a new general secretary will have the great responsibility of "building bridges and mending divides. And we will have to identify more closely and forcefully with issues relevant to our membership, three-quarters of which is black, coloured or Indian," she said.

The role of general secretary will not be easy and Imrie was initially believed to be unwilling to accept nomination. A new general secretary will probably be saddled with an inherited mantle of past policy which may not be easy to shake off. The political divides within Tucsa itself are also great, while it embraces a wide industri-

al spectrum. So it is not as cohesive as other federations.

Tucsa has recently been criticised for a loss of direction following Grobbelaar's death. The giant body was recently described in a leading financial magazine as the "lost tribe of Israel" wandering leaderless through the desert, while a black local newspaper described it as a "dinosaur in the labour movement".

Lending some credence to this charge is the fact that a successor to Grobbelaar has still not been elected, even after nine months. However, Imrie argues it would have been unwise to appoint a new general secretary immediately after Grobbelaar's death because there had been no natural successor to a highly specialised post. "It is difficult living in the interim, but I believe we'll be more confident and will have a better sense of direction after our forthcoming September conference."

Some unions which disaffiliated over the past two years have charged Tucsa with offering little relevance to black members, who face unique pressures within South Africa's political economy. Tucsa has lost several crucial affiliates since September, including the S A Society of Banking Officials and the Engineering Industrial Workers Union (the latter also cited Tucsa's increased affiliation fees as a motive for departure).

These departures have hurt Tucsa's income, while that organisation dropped its affiliation fees last month, announcing members were feeling the recessionary squeeze. Imrie said Tucsa had nevertheless gone ahead with the development of some important services, such as the introduction of a decentralised legal service in the five major cities, an education unit and an economic service.

## 'Horror'

She said Tucsa had been damned in the past for failing to speak out against the death in detention of unionist Neil Aggett in 1982. "But since then we have come out strongly against detention without trial, and Tucsa expressed its horror at the recent death of Raditsela and detention of labour leaders Chris Dlamini and Phiroshaw Camay last year."

However, political unity at this level can hardly be whispered at with its four small unions with all-white constitutions and Tucsa's stated perception of itself as a "centrist organisation". Tucsa may have been perceived as "liberal" in the climate of the early Seventies when the right-wing Confederation of Labour was more prominent and emerging unions had not gathered force.

But its relationship with black unions was blighted when Tucsa ousted them in 1968 to save a major split, only re-admitting them in 1974 under the pressure of a new surge in black worker militancy demonstrated, for example, in the 1973 Durban strikes.

Controversy surrounded its encouragement of member unions to set up parallel African unions in their industries — seen as an attempt to co-opt, control and neutralise the rapidly awakening black labour giant. There were only about 20 African unions in 1973 when this approach was adopted. Tucsa argued then that the acceptance of African unions would accelerate their development and recognition by government and by employers.

## Strategy

Critics have pointed to problems of dependence on the part of parallel unions, arguing that they could not readily exercise bold strategy as long as they were tied to the "financial apron strings and bureaucratic white control" of a mother union.

Many of Tucsas unions still enjoy closed shop benefits from employers which exclude other unions from recruiting members and compel all workers in that industry to belong to the union with these rights. At worst a worker can be fired for failing to belong to a union with a closed shop agreement.

Nevertheless — with a paid up membership of 360 000 and 43 affiliates — Tucsas remains an important part of the labour scene. It carries some clout with the government and has influence on bodies like the National Manpower Commission and the Unemployment Insurance Board.

Imrie stresses that Tucsas is taking a hard look at itself and plans to address the problems leading to the loss of affiliates. Developments ahead, such as Tucsas's annual September conference, will clearly be crucial.

CSO: 3400/478

# RESEARCHERS CLAIM LABOR LAWS WILL PLUNGE NATION INTO LABOR UNREST

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 10 Jun 85 p 12

[Article by Sheryl Raine]

[Text]

Researchers who compile data for the Indicator Project of the Centre for Applied Social Sciences at the University of Natal have warned that the variegated patchwork of labour laws which apply in South Africa and its 10 homelands is likely to lead to serious industrial relations problems, including labour unrest.

In the latest issue of *Indicator SA*, researcher Mr Graham Howe says there is an "enormous legislative gap between the several bodies of labour law currently utilised in the homelands and the uniform post-Wiehahn labour order applicable in the central economy of South Africa today".

His report goes on: "A common denominator of the 10 legislative regimes inherited by homeland governments during the 1970s is that they are all characterised by anachronistic labour laws in varying degree."

Since 1979, the South African Government has extended many concessions to black workers. It has recognised trade unions, granted access to centralised bargaining mechanisms and allowed greater freedom of worker association and organisation.

The reforms, which followed the Wiehahn Commission of Inquiry into labour matters, have generally not reached the homelands.

Labour statutes inherited by the homelands from South Africa were frozen at the time that the homelands were granted self government. Where South African labour Acts have been adopted by self-governing or independent homelands in their entirety, these statutes have been frozen at the time of adoption and subsequent amendments passed in South Africa have not been made to the homeland Acts unless initiated by the homeland government itself.

Other major discrepancies between South African labour law and the homelands include:

- The legitimacy of trade unions and their potential contribution to dynamic industrial relations is not facilitated in the statutory dispute-settling mechanisms provided for in most homelands. The exceptions are Bophuthatswana and kwaZulu where unions are recognised in restricted cases.

In the other eight homelands the Black Labour Relations Regulations Act of 1953 operates. Venda and Transkei Labour Acts allow for worker representation through a decentralised system of liaison and works committees at plant level.

- The protection of the Unemployment Insurance and Workmen's Compensation Acts does not extend to five of the homelands.



● Existing minimum wage levels do not apply in any of the homelands, nor do recent improvements to health and safety labour laws enacted in South Africa with the recent exception of the Ciskei. Workers in most homelands fall under statutes which have been on the law books for up to 40 years.

"This cannot be healthy in the light of legislative attempts to introduce a uniform and less restrictive approach to collective bargaining," says a leading labour lawyer and contributor to *Indicator*, Mr Nicholas Haysom.

The proliferation of different labour laws poses a difficult problem for particularly, large corporations and unions in industrial relations.

Companies with head offices in Pretoria, Johannesburg or Durban may have to deal with a union according to different laws and using different conciliation machinery for separate plants.

In the same area a company may have to use different labour procedures for plants on the border of a homeland, inside the homeland and in South Africa.

The unions may have to comply with two or three different registration procedures.

Managements who attempt to use the different laws to their advantage may find that unions prefer to bargain at head office level rather than in the homeland.

"Although the 10 homeland labour regimes vary between repressive extremes to more pragmatic approaches, all these governments tend actively to oppose the role of party-independent, non-ethnic national trade unions," says Mr Howe.

"Several homelands readily turn to security legislation to suppress union activity. Ciskei is the most obvious example having banned the powerful South African Allied Workers' Union in September 1983. During last year over 60 trade unionists were detained by the Ciskeian Government.

"The legislative gap between earlier and contemporary labour regimes is soon bound to have a greater impact in the context of increased industrialisation both within homelands and on the border growth-point fringe. In the absence of real avenues to resolve industrial disputes, it seems likely that the primitive collective bargaining framework intended by the homelands will eventually produce labour unrest in these illusory sanctuaries for 'union-free' investment."

## ENGINEERING PROFESSION ADDRESSES DISINVESTMENT ISSUE

Johannesburg MINING WORLD in English May 85 p 11

[Text]

As President of the Federation of Societies of Professional Engineers, an organisation representing twelve institutions of the engineering profession comprising over 18 000 engineers of all kinds — of whom over 15 000 are either professional engineers or engineering graduates, Mr Colin M. Spence, President of FSPE was asked to make a statement on the disinvestment campaign on behalf of the profession.

"The profession wishes to make known that we doubt the bona fides of many of the protagonists of disinvestment and doubt their understanding of the implications of their policies, states Mr Spence.

"Some 340 American companies are directly represented in the RSA and 80 % of their employees are Black. These companies generally set a good example of equal job opportunities, non-discriminatory wages and fair employment. Should they have to close down as a result of disinvestment, the livelihood of some 750 000 Black South Africans will be directly affected, apart from the effect on the rest of the Black population, who will be the first to suffer. The principles of the Sullivan Code have been implemented in virtually all companies in the engineering industry.

"Because such a large proportion of all employees in the engineering industry are Black, if this industry diminishes as a result of disinvestment, it is considered that some 10 million Black South Africans could be seriously and directly affected. It is significant that the majority of the people of South Africa oppose disinvestment including most Black political, community and trade union leaders.

"On the contrary, continued and increased foreign investment is required in South Africa in order to uplift the quality of life of our Black population in the shortest possible time, and to strive towards complete parity in the physical, social and political lives of all our peoples. Because all but four nations on the African continent maintain economic relations with South Africa, disinvestment in this country will also have a ripple effect throughout the whole African continent, further enhancing poverty and hunger in a region already seriously threatened.

Through our close contact with the engineering industry it is clear to the engineering profession that foreign investment in South Africa remains in the best interests of shareholders, employees and society at large. It is only through an improvement in the economic conditions of the under-privileged people of this country that the RSA can attain a true and equitable society which recognises the aspirations of all its peoples.

"It is our considered view that disinvestment, which is simply a form of economic sanctions, is bound to fail in the long term because, although it will cause serious temporary hardship, it will eventually generate permanent self-reliance. This has been shown to occur whenever economic sanctions have been tried previously."

CSO: 3400/478

12 July 1985

SOUTH AFRICA

## JAPAN'S LEAD IN PIPE CONVEYING FOLLOWED

Johannesburg ENGINEERING WEEK in English 9 May 85 pp 9-10

[Materials handling specialists Bateman Materials Handling (BMH) has found South African engineers to be generally extremely receptive to Japanese developed state-of-the-art conveying technology. Engineering Week spoke to managing director Dudley Smith about this and other aspects of the company's operation]

[Text]

The philosophy of pipe conveying and its many advantages — including considerable savings in cost and space — has created a vast amount of interest throughout the Republic.

With the sale of 23 pipe conveyors in the first 20 months, South Africa has become the international market which has most rapidly accepted the advantages of this newly-developed technology outside Japan, its country of origin.

Among the reasons for the system's success is the pipe conveyor's ability to curve so that tight horizontal curves can be negotiated. This makes it possible to "thread" the conveyor through a plant and around obstacles and thus obviate the need for transfer points which are necessary with a conventional conveyor when a change in direction is required.

Because of the way in which the material is carried within the pipe, the conveying angle in a vertical plane is generally up to one-and-a-half times steeper than can be achieved with a conventional open belt. Pipe conveyors are also able to carry normal material up inclines at an angle of 28° to 30°.

Also, the tube shape of the belt makes the conveyor cross section much more compact than in conventional systems, so the Japan Pipe Conveyor tends to use less space.

Because the material being conveyed is contained within the tube, spillage and dust release are controlled, which not only protects the environment, but ensures that the plant is kept clean.

The principle of the system is surprisingly simple. An endless rubber conveyor belt is spanned between a head and tail pulley in a similar fashion to a conventional conveyor. At the front end, the belt is troughed, loaded, and then completely tubed by progressively encircling idler sets.

The overlap closing the belt is almost equal to one-third of the belt width.

At the discharge end, the belt is allowed to open and discharge in the normal manner, after which it is again formed into a pipe or tube shape. Any material which has not been scraped off by the belt cleaners is thus trapped inside the return belt and unable to spill.

The pipe conveyors are being used in a wide variety of application areas including the mining, food, cement, iron and ash handling industries.

The company is currently supplying 12 Japan Pipe Conveyors (JPCs) for use at one of the country's new power stations. Smith believes that the conveyor's ability to curve around other equipment was a major factor in the winning of this tender. Had conventional straight-line conveyors been used, about 36, plus the necessary transfer points, would have been needed.

Among the other installations is a 186 m-long system which has been installed at Iscor's Pretoria works where material not only had to be transported 19 m above ground level to arc furnaces, but also had to be protected from the weather. Again, the system's ability to curve meant that only one JPC was needed against three conventional ones.

The system at one of the collieries, near Witbank, was designed so that coal would be carried over 11 railway lines, including SATS electrified main lines. In this installation, the enclosed nature of the 300 m-long JPC fully met SATS specifications for the conveyance of materials over its lines, and, because of its compactness, the total JPC system cost significantly less than a conventional conveying system.

Three JPC conveyors were specially selected for installation at Slagment's new Newcastle plant to convey highly abrasive and dusty material. Environmental protection was a major consideration to-

gether with the pipe conveyor's ability to prevent abrasive dust and grit from entering the idlers and affecting the other adjacent plant.

At yet another installation, iron pellets had to be protected, not only from water and damp conditions, but also from degradation through breakage at transfer points, three of which were saved by the installation of a JPC pipe conveyor. Because of the compactness and light structure of the unit, BMH was able to route the three conveyors over the top of existing buildings and support them off the existing roof structure within the plant.

The mining industry is the company's largest single customer, with specialised plant and equipment as well as turnkey projects (typically containing more than 80% local content) forming the major part of its operations.

## **Coal**

Although the recession has impacted on the materials handling industry, Smith said that the one exception was in the coal export sector.

With the granting of export permits to smaller producers, a need has arisen for the provision of rapid-loading systems which are more suitable for the smaller operator, who might perhaps only export 500 000 tons a year as against the 3-million to 5-million tons of the major exporter.

To meet this need, an entirely different philosophy and cost structure is required compared with the totally automatic, computerised 5 000 tph bulk material rapid load-out stations which BMH lo-

cally researched and developed for major exporters.

A system suitable for smaller volumes was built for Spitzkop about 10 years ago, and BMH has now developed the concept further to meet customer needs.

BMH has emerged as one of South Africa's leading suppliers of stacking, reclaiming and blending equipment. Twelve machines, including stackers, bucket wheel reclaimers, portal scrapers and bridge scraper reclaimers have been built and supplied by the company in the past few years.

Included among these machines are what are believed to be the largest rail-mounted boom bucket-wheel stacker/reclaimers in the world. These were supplied to the Richards Bay coal terminal and have a very high level of sophistication, both in terms of manufacturing procedure and operational control. The largest machines are about 120 m long and have a mass in excess of 1 000 tons. These machines have a high local content (approximately 80%).

Smith also believes there is a growing need for the incorporation of modern computer technology in materials handling systems to optimise performance, efficiency, and, above all, reduce costs.

Smith said BMH has just been awarded a contract where, through the use of computer technology, it has been able to reduce the cost of the system by 45%. The costs were saved through the use of one more efficiency controlled unit instead of two conventional ones.

SOUTH AFRICA

SIEMANS' RSA OPERATION PROFITABLE

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES [Business] in English 9 Jun 85 p 3

[Article by Kerry Clarke]

[Text]

**SHREWD** interpretation of foreign-exchange movements enabled the South African operation of electrical engineering giant Siemens to make a profit on forex dealings in the past year.

Although profits are not divulged, joint managing director Reinhard Sanne says: "Our profitability is in line with the European operations."

Siemens increased overall profit from R502-million to R666-million for the year to September 1984 on turnover of R28,6-billion. The contribution of foreign subsidiaries rose from R163-million to R219-million.

### Margins cut

Business volume, a combination of turnover and orders divided by two, amounted to R552-million for the South African operation, and Mr Sanne expects a similar figure or higher for the current year.

"We have had no decline in business, but growth has not been the same as in previous years.

"We have cut margins, but as we have an order book for two years ahead the impact will come in a year or two.

"However, this does not apply to our standard product business where prices and margins are falling.

"We are keeping tight control of expenses through careful employment of new staff and reducing overheads. We have reduced staff in some of our factories because of technological change and lower orders."

### Divisions

Siemens' main divisions in order of size are: telecommunication networks and security systems, power engineering and automation, communications and information systems, electrical installations, electronic components, medical systems and subsidiary companies KWU (turbine generator sets) and TU (transformers).

The company also has interests in Tek Electronics and South African Micro-electronic Systems, the microchip-manufacturing facility in Pretoria.

Telecommunications, with a business volume of

R200-million a year, handles Post Office telephone and data-switching systems, cables, railway signalling, telex and teletex terminals.

### Tough year

Much of this business is sensitive to cuts in Government and quasi-State spending. Mr Sanne says this is being felt in the railways business. The Post Office has maintained its spending, but plans made two years ago have been revised.

"The pipeline for our manufacture in South Africa is two years, and any decline in budget will cause a problem as electrical components have to be ordered in advance.

"Cuts in orders might result in overstocking.

"We have to take certain risks to make sure we can share in increased future spending. A waiting list of 200 000 for telephones shows that sooner or later large investment will have to take place."

Power engineering, with a business volume of R160-million, has faced a difficult market this year, characterised by few big orders and tough international competition.

However, the company has secured orders for the automation of most Escom power stations planned over the next 10 years.

The communications and information system group, which handles Siemens' telecommunication and data terminals, PABXs and related office automation equipment as well as mainframe computers, is the fastest-growing division with a business volume of R100-million.

### Subsidies

The electrical installations division, which includes Siemens' power cable business, is also finding competition tough as up to 15 international companies tender on larger projects.

The components division and the medical equipment business each added R10-million to total business volume.

Siemens imports electronic components, and has a 25% plus one share interest in the Sames. Sames is profitable, but Mr Sanne predicts it will have to fall back on subsidisation when it faces the huge cost of introducing new technology.



12 July 1985

SOUTH AFRICA

## GOVERNMENT TO BOOST TV MANUFACTURERS

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 4 Jun 85 p 3

[Article by Paul Bell]

[Text]

GOVERNMENT is to introduce new measures to boost the flagging local manufacture of television sets.

Restrictions on entry into the local industry will be abolished at the end of next year, and applications from potential manufacturers are already being considered.

New standards of manufacture will be negotiated between the Bureau of Standards and manufacturers.

Trade and Industry Minister Dawie de Villiers announced this during his budget debate in the House of Assembly yesterday.

He said a Board of Trade investigation into the TV manufacturing industry had found little progress had been made with the local production of components.

The net contribution of the industry to the economy had also been disappointing, while the effective level of tariff protection was very high.

As a result, the BoT had recommended a new dispensation for the industry aimed at encouraging local content and greater competition in the industry.

De Villiers said: "The government has accepted the board's recommendations in broad outline.

"But, after consultation with the local manufacturers, and on account of their representations, it has been decided to have further discussions with them on the requirements that will apply after the termination of the present ground rules, and to negotiate with the SABS on the standards that must apply.

"The industry has also requested that abolition of the restriction on entry should be phased in.

"Control over the number of manufacturers will, therefore, be maintained until the end of 1986.

"The department has, from time to time, received applications from potential new manufacturers for entry to the market, and these applications are now being considered.

"The limited number of new manufacturers that can now be allowed in terms of my agreement with the present manufacturers entails that further possible manufacturers will have to wait until January 1, 1987, from which date restrictions on the number of manufacturers will no longer apply."

12 July 1985

## SOUTH AFRICA

## FAILURE TO MODERNIZE MANUFACTURING SCORED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 14 Jun 85 p 30

[Article by Madden Cole: "SA Lagging Behind Japan, Taiwan and Korea"]

[Text]

THE failure to modernise South African manufacturing facilities and the failure to recognise the benefits of exporting finished goods rather than raw materials, could to a large extent account for the current state of the economy, Professor Roy Marcus, president of the SA Institution of Mechanical Engineers, said in his presidential address last night.

"Out-dated manufacturing techniques have resulted in our inability to produce products at anywhere near the quality or price of similar products produced by the Japanese, Taiwanese and Koreans.

"For too long we as engineers have disregarded a number of major technological developments and the current rate of change of technology is such that South Africa cannot ignore what is happening in the rest of the world."

Prof Marcus said the total reliance on the export of raw materials was somewhat short-sighted and that failure to take corrective action could create an even worse economic crisis.

Already the concept of the unmanned factory, the evolution of robots and the development of microprocessor technology were beginning to have a major influence on the very existence of South African industry.

The emergence of the 21st century was bringing about a tremendous change in every facet of day-to-day living and only a few countries would succeed in making a smooth transition from the 20th century into the 21st. There would be many losers, Prof Marcus said.

He warns against the belief that the new wave of technological development will have little impact on South Africa as the country is unique and that models which apply

elsewhere cannot have any significant influence on the future development of the economy.

"It is totally naive to believe that we can ignore the emergence of the new technology and even more naive to believe that we have a cheap labour force.

"The question is not whether we are going to move to computer integrated manufacturing but when we are going to do this."

Failure to modernise its manufacturing operations would have serious consequences as already the country was unable to compete on a world-wide basis.

Prof Marcus points out that the consequences of the new technology will be unemployment, but plans what to do with the displaced labour, massive retraining programmes and a massive injection of real capital can ensure that South Africa comes out of the transition unscathed.

## MACHINE TOOL INDUSTRY SLUMP EXPLAINED

Johannesburg ENGINEERING WEEK in English 23 May 85 p 35

[Text]

Machine tool end users are neither updating nor replacing their stock in a market that is undergoing a major slump.

Local prices have remained steady up to now, though manufacturers and distributors, struggling to break even, will probably be forced to raise them before the end of the year.

Little progress has been made with the introduction of high-tech systems. Companies which want to update must wait for their equipment. In view of high bank rates, distributors are reluctant to leave expensive tools standing on the shop floor.

And the whole principle of automation is conflict-ridden in an economy where unemployment is a primary problem.

In spite of a boost from the low rand, locally fabricated equipment is handicapped on the overseas market by its high unit cost.

This is a question which the Machine Tools Manufacturers' Association is addressing, according to chairman Leslie Webster.

The incursion of goods from overseas, particularly from Taiwan, where the cost of fabrication is low, is cause for concern. Low-cost equipment is also entering from Eastern bloc countries.

Webster says of this:  
"The tools are coming on the market at prices equivalent to our material costs.

I presume they need dollars and are willing to sell at any rate. It is a matter for discussion between the association and government departments. But the onus resides with the manufacturers to provide proof and it is impossible to establish the cost of goods at source. However, we have noticed that the prices of the Eastern bloc equipment have not changed over the years, whereas the indices have changed in comparison to the costs of local materials.

"The Government can act only in accordance with the Gatt agreement."

Meanwhile, the used machine tool market is glutted, first with liquidated stock, and then with new equipment brought from overseas for exhibition and capitalised on at used tool prices to avoid repatriation at high expense.

A problem which, last year, troubled the used machine industry, that of the importation of tools from liquidated foreign companies at undercutting prices, has become a *non-sequitur*.

A committee set up by the Government to control the practice meets regularly but has nothing to do. The erstwhile market has disappeared in the slump.

CSO: 3400/478

SOUTH AFRICA

FRENCH MACHINE TOOL COMPANY REPRESENTED

Johannesburg ENGINEERING WEEK in English 23 May 85 p 42

[Text]

After 20 years of agency representation, France's No 1 machine tool company has chosen a time of economic paralysis in South Africa to establish a personal presence here.

Commenting on this, Bernard Collet, area manager of Machines Francaises Lourdes (MFL), said: "Past performance here prompts a company expectation of an R8-million-a-year turnover.

"There are no South African manufacturers making the type of heavy machine in which we specialise. And we are relying entirely on the South African market for success. Neighbouring countries lack the industrial sophistication to be potential customers. There is, therefore, an element of risk."

Germany is MFL's only local competitor. It will be a long time, Collet believes, before the type of machine tool MFL is bringing in, for applications in the aircraft, railway and shipping industries, among others, are manufactured in this country.

Demand generally is so small that a wide market is essential for their fabrication. MFL has built up an international trade that has established it as one of the top five machine tool companies in the world.

MFL is the holding company for two major French manufacturers specialising in heavy machine tools: Forest-Line and Berthiez.

Major South African MFL customers are SATS, Escom, Iscor and the Dornier Group.

CSO: 3400/478

## CIP PROCESS DEVELOPMENT REPORTED

Johannesburg ENGINEERING WEEK in English 23 May 85 p 16

[Text]

The carbon-in-pulp (CIP) process, because of its important advantages, has been introduced rapidly into the gold mining industry.

It is, however, still a "new" process and important developments and improvements are still taking place.

With the establishment of many large CIP plants over the past few years, many of these developments in CIP are actually taking place on the plants.

Each plant, because of its different flowsheets, its equipment and its material to be processed, often has to generate its own unique improvements.

A simplified CIP flowsheet, after cyanidation, would be as shown in the diagram at left.

These unit operations can affect one another and all affect the overall efficiency of the CIP process.

Mintek is continuing its development and research work on each one of these aspects and unit operations of the CIP process.

One of Mintek's important efforts related to the CIP is the operation of a pilot plant alongside a large CIP plant. It is being used to conduct the following investigations:

- Determining the optimum conditions for gold adsorption in the main plant;
- Determining the effect of variations in many of the operating conditions such as the degree of reactivation of recycled carbon, efficiency of elution and rate of movement of carbon, on gold absorption;

- Testing and comparing various types and grades of activated carbon;

- Ascertaining the reasons for the "poisoning" of carbon and, therefore, of poor adsorption.

Mintek has become involved in a major study of the reactivation of carbon, involving the determina-

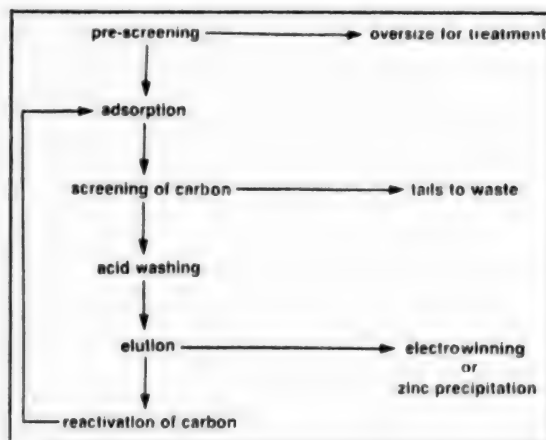
tion of the temperatures required and the time required at these temperatures for effective reactivation.

These conditions differ between different ores depending mainly on the impurities present.

Mintek has also assisted in the testing and development of a novel furnace for the reactivation of carbon.

In this furnace, 3-phase current is passed directly through a bed of dry carbon to heat the carbon to the required temperature. This furnace (called the Rintoul furnace) is proving to have a number of advantages.

A design has also been developed for a hot air drier to be used ahead of the Rintoul furnace and it has been found that the temperature of the air for drying should be below about 150° C.



## MINTEK WORK ON RIP PROCESS REPORTED

Johannesburg ENGINEERING WEEK in English 23 May 85 p 16

[Text]

A revival of interest in resin-in-pulp (RIP) technology for gold and uranium ores has led researchers at the Council for Mineral technology (Mintek) to investigate areas of uncertainty in the field.

Among the advantages of using RIP over carbon-in-pulp (CIP) processes are that resins can be more selective, are not as temperature-sensitive, are less affected by organic poisons such as flotation reagents, can be eluted at ambient temperatures and do not require thermal reactivation.

In addition, carbon cannot be used for the recovery of uranium as it does not absorb the uranium.

The major areas being tackled include the separating of resin/pulp mixtures, the establishment of a mixing system that will provide good mass transfer without destroying the resin and the con-

trol of resin inventory and resin transfer rates.

A pilot plant consisting of five 2 m<sup>3</sup> vessels each with a different agitation system has been designed and constructed.

These agitators will be run at various power inputs, pulp densities, resin concentrations and temperatures to assess which system best suits the RIP application.

The resin is also subjected to chemical treatment (elution and regeneration) in order to simulate a realistic plant cycle.

A 2 m<sup>3</sup> vessel for screen testing has also been designed, constructed and commissioned.

A range of screen types (stainless steel and plastic mesh and wedge wire) with apertures from 300 to 600  $\mu\text{m}$  will be tested at different pulp densities, resin concentrations, air cleaning rates and amount of near screen size material.

CSO: 3400/478



## DETAILS ON AECI OPERATIONS GIVEN

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES [Business] in English 9 Jun 85 p 11

[Article by Roy Bennetts]

[Text]

**A BOOMING mining industry is pushing South Africa's major manufacturer of explosives into wider and more technically advanced fields.**

AECI will soon market a high-technology emulsion explosive under the brand name of Powergel as well as a water gel slurry called Energex, which will be made under licence from du Pont of the US.

### Penetration

A similar product called Tovex was launched in South Africa some years ago after encouraging tests by the Chamber of Mines. But it failed to gain a foothold in the mining industry because of limited production facilities.

The tests showed that the explosive had an excellent penetration as well as a reduced atmospheric effect in the blast area underground.

Chris von Solms, chairman of AECI Explosive & Chemicals, says the entry of the first non-AECI explosive in 1977 encouraged his company to improve its effectiveness.

AECI plans to meet market growth by building four factories in the major mining areas of Bethal, Welkom, Klerksdorp and the Natal coalfields.

These factories will allow delivery by road to 90% of explosives users and enable mines to minimise the amount they store.

The present major outlets of Modderfontein and Somerset West, as well as Mogwase in Bophuthatswana, will continue as suppliers and manufacturers of a wide range of explosives.

Replying to claims that AECI has a virtual monopoly, Mr von Solms says the price of explosives in this country compared with America and Australia is his best defence.

"Mines here can buy explosives at half the price paid by overseas users. A 25kg case of a slurry explosive in America sells for about R54 and we supply the same product for R35.

### Connections

"Australia buys gelignite at R134 a case, and South Africa pays only R33.

"Two-thirds of the ingredients for our explosives comes from South Africa. But if the volume were to increase the remaining ingredients could be made here."

SA's market for explosives is estimated at 25% of America's \$600-million a year.

AECI has access to technical developments abroad through its connections with

du Pont, Ireco and world leader ICI.

Mr von Solms says: "These companies are extremely innovative and have big research programmes."

### Safety

AECI has an enviable safety record. Its Somerset West plant has received the National Occupational Safety Association (NOSA) five-star rating for the past 12 years, and Modderfontein has received the rating for the past six years.

Mr von Solms claims that the finished explosive cartridge is comparatively safe, but there is a potential danger in the handling of some of the raw materials.

"Our safety standards are very high, as can be judged by our NOSA awards.

"Employment in the explosives manufacturing area is regulated by the Explosives Act and is controlled by strict management in a highly disciplined environment.

"New employees are subjected to detailed induction programmes which orientate him to his new environment with a heavy emphasis on discipline and safety.

"Management tests an employee before he is authorised to do his job. Formal retraining and testing take place every six months to ensure there is no deviation from standards."

## BREAKTHROUGH IN COATING TECHNOLOGY CLAIMED

Johannesburg ENGINEERING WEEK in English 9 May 85 p 4

[Text]

A breakthrough in coating technology is being claimed by B P Chemicals, one of the leading chemical manufacturers in the UK.

It has launched three new coatings specifically designed to adhere to poorly-prepared surfaces, especially those contaminated with oil. They are aimed particularly at the oil industry for maintenance of tanks, structural steelwork, offshore installations, pipelines and shipping. Other industries which will benefit from the properties of the coatings include gas, chemicals and water.

Called Epok 300, the coatings are high-performance and oil-absorbing, can be applied to oily, damp and rusty surfaces and are tolerant of poor surface preparation. Expensive grit-blasting, requiring installations being

taken off line, is not necessary and this brings about considerable cost savings — as much as 33% for a 3 600 m<sup>2</sup> tank roof is claimed. The tough, flexible high-build coatings give what is claimed to be excellent, lasting protection against further corrosion.

The coatings work by absorbing the oil and gelling it into a polymer as the coating cures. This leaves the metal surface clean for the coating to adhere to.

Initially, three products are available — Epok 311 for spread coating of welds and riveted seams, pit filling in floating tank roofs and inside crude and ballast tanks; Epok 333 for brush coating in small-scale maintenance repair, and Epok 355 spray coating for general maintenance of large surface areas.

CSO: 3400/478

## TCOA COOPERATES WITH GOVERNMENT, FUEL INDUSTRY

Johannesburg ENGINEERING WEEK in English 9 May 85 p 19

[Text]

Mining is one of the most important industries in South Africa and, as such, there should be no need to spell out the part played by the mining sector in the industrial development of this country.

While it must be accepted that the objective of the coal mining industry is profit-making, the generation of this wealth must, in turn, give rise to entrepreneurial development in other ventures.

These industrial undertakings must look, in turn, to the coal industry for an energy source to the mutual benefit of each party.

Within the overall scenario, there are many viewpoints and conflicts. Quality coal versus high extraction rates, full employment versus mining efficiency, export prices versus coal resources are but a few, and those responsible for the marketing of coal are involved in many of the top-level negotiations which take place on such subjects.

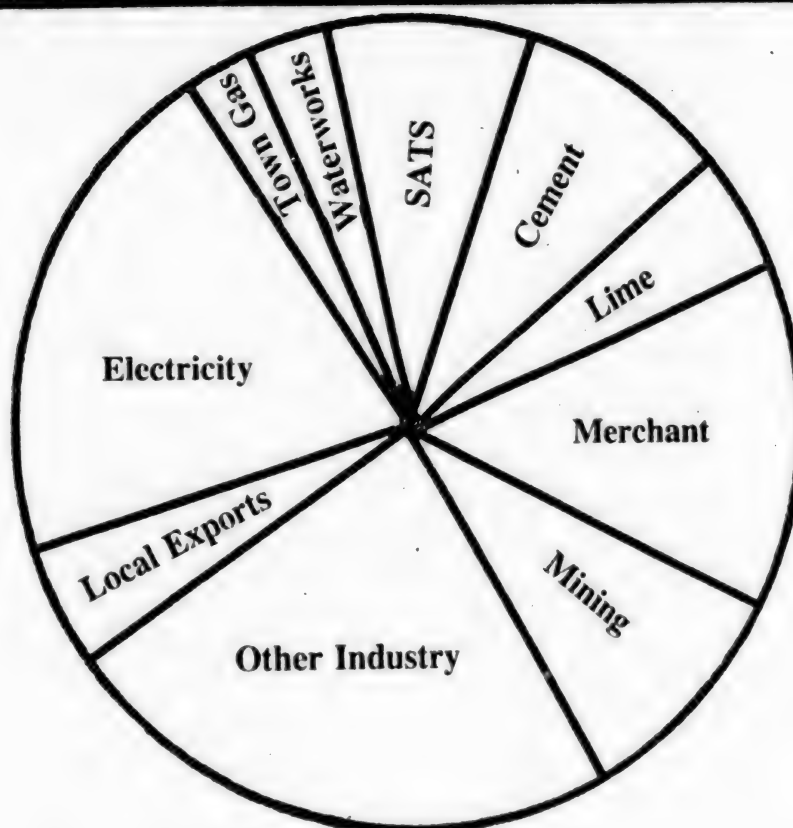
In addition, the technological developments involved in improving the coal preparation techniques available to the mines and in the combustion or gasification of low-grade coals are constantly under review to meet the market's requirements.

In line with its policy of providing a total service to the industry it serves, the Transvaal Coal Owners' Association (TCOA) works closely with Government and top mining management, advising on subjects such as pricing, research, ecology, transportation, reserves, demand, statistics, alternate energy source and so on.

"TCOA plays an important role in the coal

industry," said Alan Howell, acting general manager, marketing, at TCOA, "and, as such, we are involved in establishing the long-term future of South Africa as an industrialised country. The reserves of high-and medium-grade coal are finite and limited. Our future, therefore, rests upon using low-grade coal as an energy source and that prospect is extremely challenging."

## The major coal usage areas



As technologies develop and South African industrial processes become more and more sophisticated, coal is being increasingly used as a feedstock rather than a fuel.

It is in the metallurgical and chemical industries particularly that a great deal of research and development has taken place, both in South Africa and abroad, with Iscor in the forefront of the development of new processes.

In the metallurgical industry, for example, coal is being used in the direct reduction process. In this instance, coal and iron ore are heated in a rotary kiln to produce sponge iron, used as a base product in the iron and steel industry.

In addition, the vanadium industry uses a direct reduction process which yields iron and vanadium-bearing slag.

Coal is used as a source of carbon reductant

in submerged arc furnaces in the ferro-metals industry, producing ferro manganese, ferrochrome and other alloys which are indispensable to the steel industry.

In both instances, special grades of coal are used with important properties including low phosphorus and sulphur content and low tendency to degradation.

Coal is used in the chemical industry, on the other hand, as a feedstock for the production of ammonia for fertiliser and explosives, usually via a gasification route.

In both industries, TCOA is actively involved in the supply of suitable coals. In addition, it is supporting an ongoing research programme with various manufacturers in the development of new processes with a view to improving the utilisation of the coal reserves of South Africa and building the industrial infrastructure.

DETAILS ON TCOA'S OPERATIONS GIVEN

Johannesburg ENGINEERING WEEK in English 9 May 85 p 21

[Text]

*In this  
brief  
interview,  
Les Weiss  
gives a  
perspective  
on the role  
of TCOA in  
South  
African  
coal  
mining and  
marketing*

**EW:** For how long has The Transvaal Coal Owners' Association been in existence and what are its main functions?

**Weiss:** The Transvaal Coal Owners' Association was established in its present form in 1923, but it was initially formed some years before that.

At the time of its establishment, TCOA was formed to market coal in the domestic market on behalf of its shareholders. This was subsequently expanded to marketing of coal in the export market when exports commenced.

**Would you say that TCOA is an effective link between member companies and the market?**

TCOA does not presume to act as a link, but it is the marketing of its member companies and it has shown that it is able to effectively market coal produced by its members and, in addition, provide a variety of services, particularly in the technical area.

**How many collieries are member companies of the TCOA?**

There are more than 20 collieries which produce coal which is sold by TCOA. These collieries are controlled by groups such as Amcoal, Rand Mines, Gencor, Gold Fields, JCI and Lonrho.

**What is the value of coal sold by TCOA over a period of one year, locally and for export?**

We sell approximately R250-million to the local market and R650-million to foreign markets.

**To what extent has the recession affected coal sales?**

Although there have been some areas where the offtake of coal on the domestic market has been reduced, these have not significantly affected domestic sales. The export market is obviously not affected by the local recession.

**Does the TCOA have any say in the mining operations or the preparation of coal of member companies?**

We do not participate directly in these decisions. However, we conduct a very sophisticated, tight quality-control procedure and are exercising on-going control over the coal being prepared by members. We also participate in providing information relative to market needs which will obviously influence the decision of collieries when planning their production.

**Can you give some details of the operation of your product service?**

Our product service has two prongs. Firstly, we offer technical advice on the nature of coal — its content, combustion levels and ash content to enable our cus-

tomers to purchase the correct grade of coal. Secondly, we offer advice on the storage, handling and utilisation of the coal so that customers are in a position to maximise the efficiency of their coal-burning equipment.

**Is the TCOA instrumental in locating markets for South African coal, both abroad and locally?**

Yes. In fact, TCOA pioneered South Africa's exports when it sold low-ash coal to the Japanese steel mills in 1970. Anglo American, Rand Mines, Gencor and Gold Fields, as members of TCOA, were involved.

Since then, TCOA has assisted in the development of overseas markets and TCOA's exports now reach 11-million tons annually. In addition, TCOA was the first, and until recently, the only organisation in South Africa to export coal to the USA.

On the domestic market, TCOA has met the needs of a large and varied group of coal users over the past 60 years. We not only guarantee the quality of our coal, through stringent testing at our Witbank laboratory, but our consumer service ensures that our customers can maximise the efficiency of their operations through the correct use of the right grade of coal.

**Does the TCOA market coal for neighbouring countries such as Mozambique, Swaziland, Botswana and Zimbabwe?**

Yes, but not to any large extent. We concentrate on coal produced by our members within South Africa.

**What percentage of the total amount of coal produced in South Africa is marketed by the TCOA?**

This can be a misleading question as Escom and Sasol together produce directly and indirectly 90-million tons for their own use — approximately 76% of the total production of coal for the inland market.

Excluding these two producers, some 61-million tons are produced in South Africa annually. Of this, TCOA markets approximately 47%, both inland and abroad.

**What are your views concerning the price control of coal?**

Regarding the pithead price of coal, I believe it does have a role to play in that it is geared towards optimising the use of the country's reserves. At the present moment, the pithead price forms a very small part of the delivered cost paid by the consumer as the transportation component is very material.

This has resulted in the cost per unit of heat or energy delivered to the consumer being distorted and favouring the purchase of higher grades of coal which are not technically essential in burning applications. This is an area that needs to be reviewed.

At the retail level, I do not believe a control price makes sense or is implementable. It is based on small quantities and takes no account of the relative size and efficiency of merchants.

CSO: 3400/478



## COAL MARKET GROWTH PREDICTIONS REPORTED

Johannesburg ENGINEERING WEEK in English 9 May 85 p 25

## [Text]

By the year 2000, production of coal in South Africa will have risen to 280-million tons, reflecting a compound annual growth rate based on 1980 tonnages, of 4,7% annually.

This was the prediction of J S van Zyl, coal technologist, operations, for the General Mining Union Corporation, when he presented a paper at the TCOA symposium on 24 April.

In discussing developments in the mining and beneficiation of coal, Van Zyl also predicted that the demand for power generation will remain the major source of coal offtake in the local market. In many respects, this continued growth would have some major effects on mining and mining methods which are predominantly determined by the depth of seam, height of the seam and geology.

He went on to outline present mining methods for coal which are divided into opencast and underground operations. The underground mining operations are further divided into board and pillar mining and longwall mining.

Opencast techniques are used where the seams are relatively shallow and thick, giving a ratio of overburden to coal of around 5 to 1.

In this type of mining, the overburden is removed, the coal taken out in step sequences and the overburden returned to restore the original landscape. Between 85% and 90% of the *in situ* reserves are extracted by this type of mining.

In the board and pillar system, seams to be exploited are usually deep, but this method is also used where the seam or portion of the seam is thin. Essentially, the system involves leaving pillars of coal to support the roof. Extraction of coal by this method is between 30% and 50%.

Turning to longwall mining, Van Zyl noted that this type of mining is used only where few geological disturbances occur in the coal seam.

Panels of between 150 m and 200 m wide are sheared by a drum shearer while hydraulic supports hold up the roof. As the face advances, the roof

collapses and may result in surface disturbances. Extraction of *in situ* reserves is higher than that of board and pillar mining.

Looking at some future developments in coal mining, Van Zyl noted one overriding consideration and that was that unit cost will have to be decreased by increasing productivity.

"The industry is becoming increasingly modernised and capital intensive," he said, "and this is reflected in the high labour productivity."

Giving an example, he quoted the fact that 142-million tons sold in 1983 were produced with a local labour force of 114 000. In the UK, during the same period, 105-million tons were produced by 191 000 employees. The USA, on the other hand, had a production some five times that of South Africa, yet achieved it with less than twice the manpower.

The obvious course for South African coal mining was greater attention to safety, improved mining methods, increased mining heights, multi-seam operations and extraction

of more of the coal presently left underground.

Beyond that, however, the beneficiation process will play a significant role. As the better coal reserves become depleted, more beneficiation will be required to be able to meet market specifications.

The process most widely used in South Africa for coal beneficiation is the dense medium process. The reason for this is that local coals are more difficult to beneficiate than those of Europe or the USA.

Dense medium separation means that a suspension of water and fine solids is made to give a specific gravity of the medium. If coal is brought into contact with the medium, the particles with a specific gravity less than that of the medium will float while those with a higher specific gravity will sink.

Other beneficiation methods discussed were

bath type dense medium used on coarser sizes, typically from 120 mm to 12 mm, centrifugal-type dense medium for finer sizes typically minus 12 mm to plus 0,5 mm. A further method was that of differential settling rates, a principle used in the jig separator, for example.

Beneficiation of minus 0,5 mm coal used to be a problem and it was generally discarded except for metallurgical coals where it normally contained coal with the best coking properties.

Recent developments in the treatment of this fraction utilise spiral concentrators. But there is still a major beneficiation problem associated with the treatment of minus 0,5 mm material in dewatering it to meet customer requirements.

The reason for the beneficiation of coal is to produce material of a cer-

tain specification to meet market requirements. With ever-present cost factors, quality control is a matter of urgency if the supplier is to meet customer specifications. The most important step is sampling, and, here, the use of automatic sampling plants is speeding up analysis times.

Van Zyl highlighted four vital areas for the future of coal beneficiation — dewatering to reduce mass and consequently transport costs, quality control to reduce feedback time, improved efficiency by the development of better equipment and automation and effluent treatment. In conclusion, he said: "Due to rapid advances in computer technology, the coal industry has at its disposal sophisticated machines to assist in mine planning, project evaluations and process simulation. The application of these machines will become more common in the future."

CSO: 3400/478

## DETAILS ON CORROSION-RESISTING STEEL PROCESS GIVEN

Johannesburg ENGINEERING WEEK in English 23 May 85 p 10

[Text]

The unique corrosion-resisting steel, 3CR12, developed entirely in South Africa by Middelburg Steel & Alloys, has achieved some remarkable things.

For one, it has provided one of the rare opportunities for South Africa to reverse the normal procedure and to provide licences to other countries to manufacture a South African product.

The list of licensees and licence enquiries represents the Who's Who of modern steelmaking. Full licences are operating in West Germany and Australia. Applications for licences are being considered from a number of other countries.

The name 3CR12 is, of course, an acronym. It is metallurgical shorthand for a formula denoting 12% chromium with the 3Cs deriving from the description "Chromium Containing Corrosion Resisting". In Italy they call it 3-Chrome 12; the Germans call it by its English name, but sometimes revert to Fierfünfzwei. The British now have Cromwell 3CR12, and the Americans classify 3CR12 as "Duplex Super 12". The Australian version is orthodox, but unpronounceable.

Why is this steel attracting such interest?

The answer is performance. It is an industrial steel. It is tough and resists corrosion. In a corrosive environment, it has proved to be maintenance-free, long lasting, reliable and all of these factors reduce costs.

Don Maxwell, executive director of Middelburg Steel & Alloys, who was responsible for the original market development of 3CR12, has moved to Newcastle-under-Lyme in England. He will be managing the 3CR12 launch in the UK industrial markets.

Although 3CR12 is used for anything from car trailers to cattle trucks, its major application in South Africa is in the mining industry. It has been gaining a considerable reputation with new applications like cooling cars, launders, ducting and piping. Other applications are cooling towers, hoppers and conveyor systems.

The recently unveiled 3CR12 idler from Fenner has been hailed as a major breakthrough for the mining industry, according to bulk materials handling division marketing manager, Brian Bectar.

Says he: "We launched the new roll at the Electra Mining show in September last year and were very impressed by the level of interest shown in the product. In fact, the indications are that the sales of the 3CR12 idler may eventually outstrip those of conventional rolls as the price differential is small and the operating benefits, by comparison, large."

The 3CR12 roll material is expected to outlast conventional rolls by a factor of five in all but the most arduous mine and operating conditions.

One of the most well documented case histories involving 3CR12 is the evaluation of 3CR12 piping at the Elandsrand gold mine.

## **Impressed**

The test programme was started in April 1980 and involved two 3CR12 spool pieces (fabricated by Swiegers & Smith) incorporated in a mild steel pipeline. The line concerned operates intermittently (two hours a day on average), and handles water of variable quality — comprising a mixture of underground water and R W B water.

Wall thickness testing of the 3CR12 spool pieces and two adjoining lengths of mild steel pipe has been carried out regularly by an independent inspection authority.

Thickness measurements were taken at three points along the length of each pipe section (and for direct comparison, the same points were used during each inspection).

Over the four-year exposure period, 3CR12 has

undergone a marginal reduction in wall thickness only. The mild steel, however, has shown a steady reduction in wall thickness with a 25% loss in wall thickness in the worst instance.

With the cost saving brought about by the reduction in wall thickness plus the increased resistance to corrosion, 3CR12 has demonstrated its attractiveness as a long-term cost-effective solution to material problems in the mining industry.

Two loading stations built entirely from 3CR12 by Veldkon Engineering were installed at No 5 shaft, Winkelhaak mine last year to combat the mine's severe corrosive conditions.

Mine officials were so impressed with what they see as the best solution to corrosion problems, that they plan to use it in loading station replacement work this year.

CSO: 3400/478

# SAMANCOR'S STAINLESS STEEL PROJECT DETAILED

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES [Business] in English 2 Jun 85 p 1

[Article by Brendan Ryan]

[Text]

**SA MANGANESE** Amcor (Samancor) is spending R12-million on a plant to produce 50 000 tons of medium-carbon ferrochrome a year.

The plant should be completed by about July next year. Samancor has gone ahead with the project to meet demand for the medium-carbon ferrochrome which is used in stainless-steel castings.

Samancor's general manager, chrome, John Vorster, said the development was in line with the group's policy of supplying what customers required.

Although the Government would like as much as possible of South Africa's raw mineral exports to be upgraded to earn higher revenue, Samancor was more cautious.

"The question is how far down the line can you go. If you go too far with the beneficiation of your products you could find yourself in a different market and in competition with your customers."

He said the key to expansion of the ferrochrome business was to encour-

age chromium steel to take market share from the huge carbon steel market. It had to be done by reducing the price difference between chromium steel and carbon steel.

"Western production of stainless steel in 1984 hit a record 8-million tons. Carbon steel production runs at about 700-million tons annually, meaning stainless steel has a 1% market penetration."

Of the 8-million tons of stainless steel sold last year about 40% was chromium steel. Although the two are generally lumped together as stainless steel, the distinction is that chromium steel contains a higher percentage of chrome and no nickel.

Mr Vorster expects a growth rate of 6% to 9% annually for chromium steels compared with 3% for stainless steel generally.

"Another 1% market penetration by chromium steel into the carbon steel market would double the ferrochrome business."

"We are devoting considerable research to holding down costs."

CSO: 3400/478

## GOLD INDUSTRY INCREASES ACTIVITIES

Johannesburg ENGINEERING WEEK in English 23 May 85 pp 8-9

[Text]

The gold mining industry has stepped up the pace of its activities following the dramatic increase in the rand price of gold since about September last year.

Existing producers have increased their rate of capital expenditure and are going ahead with projects which had been relegated to the back-burner for lack of funds.

In addition, a number of small new gold mines are in the process of being established and at least two new gold producers, Springs Dagga and Modder B Gold Holdings, seem likely to be listed on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange (JSE) over the next few months.

Mining houses are also pushing ahead with a number of major exploration projects which could lead to a number of new gold mines being established over the next five to 10 years.

However, a large question mark over some of these developments is posed by the recent changes in the system of gold mine taxation announced by the Minister of Finance, as well as increases in gold mining taxes contained in the Budget.

While the dollar price of gold fell through the floor last year to bottom at levels

around US \$270/oz, the rand price of gold soared to as high as R670/oz because of the depreciation of the rand against the dollar.

The gold price has remained consistently more than R600/oz for more than six months, and the industry believes this level will be maintained because the gold price in rand terms has moved to a new base.

As a result, mining houses are moving ahead with developments which will be profitable at the new gold price levels, while an added spur to spend money on capital expansion is the amount of money the Receiver of Revenue is raking-off from the soaring gold mine profits.

The March quarterly results for the Gold Fields of South Africa (GFS) group showed that, while total taxed profits rose by R4,6-million to R219-million, the Receiver's cut increased by R12,5-million to R262,6-million.

Profitable gold mines are paying tax at rates of more than 70%. Conversely, this means the Receiver of Revenue can pay more than 70% of the cost of expansion through foregone tax claims because gold mines are allowed to write off capital ex-

penditure against their profits in the year in which the expenditure is incurred.

Minister of Finance Bar-end du Plessis announced last December he intended tightening up the rules governing the situation where a new mine is brought into production through a merger with an existing profitable mine.

### Surcharge

The capital expenditure on the new mine can be offset against the profits of the existing mine immediately the new mine starts production. This gives the mining house a quicker return on its investment than waiting for the new mine to build up its own levels of profit against which the capex can be written off.

In his Budget, the Minister also increased the level of surcharge on tax paid by gold mines to 25% from the previous level of 20%.

Reaction from the industry is that tax levels have reached the point where they will discourage investment in new gold mine developments as opposed to ongoing capital expenditure at existing mines.

Gold mining is a high-risk business. A new, medium-sized gold mine operating at shallow depths costs about



R500-million to bring into production, and the developing mining house can wait up to 10 years to get the return on the investment.

Mergers of new with existing gold mines are aimed at speeding up the return on the investment. Overall mining industry reaction is that, if the rules of the game are to be changed in this manner, a number of projects will not be developed that otherwise would have been because the risks are too great for the potential rewards.

Precisely how this situation will develop remains to be seen, but it is a factor affecting Gencor's proposed Poplar gold mine on the Evander field, Johannesburg Consolidated Investments' (JCI) proposed Joel mine in the Orange Free State and Rand Mines' possible Central Deep Levels gold mine on the Central Witwatersrand.

Despite this problem, the mining industry is probably engaged at present in its largest-ever exploration effort with a total of some 90 drill rigs in action probing for extensions to every existing gold field.

GFSA's drilling programme south-west of Kloof mine is probably the largest of the exploration projects under way.

The mining house is still tight-lipped over details of the project, but a number of mining analysts working for JSE broking firms have recently published their estimates of what may lie underground and what GFSA might have in mind.

Analysts' estimates are that the potential mine contains between 140-million and 170-million tons of ore at depths of between 1 500 m and 4 000 m with average grades between about 12 g/t and the 15 g/t presently being achieved

through Kloof's existing operations.

Should GFSA go ahead with this development, it fore, very expensive, costing, perhaps, about R1-billion.

Other areas of interest are the Eastern Transvaal, where Rand Mines is assessing the possible development of the Barbrook mine while Phelps Dodge recently announced it also had a number of small prospects in the area.

Anglo American is still drilling the deep level reefs on the old Summer & Jack mine near Rand Airport. The first borehole results were published recently and were encouraging.

A decision to open up a new mine here would mean an investment of hundreds of millions of rands because of the depth of the reefs.

The largest expansion under way in the gold industry is still the Western Deep Levels No 1 shaft which will come into initial production as planned in January.

A significant development here is that the shaft is probably going to be much larger than originally announced by Anglo American.

It will now have the capacity to hoist 300 000 t of ore a month compared to the original figure of 180 000 t. Mine management is presently drilling the Carbon Leader reef in the Western Ultra Deep Levels lease area to see if sufficient ore reserves are available to justify using the full capacity of the shaft.

A decision to do this would mean extensions to the new gold plant being built at the No 1 shaft.

## **Retreatment**

Other major projects underway include the R150-million Daggafontein slimes retreatment operation being set up by Ergo and East

Daggafontein, as well as the R675-million development of the Doornkop section of Randfontein Estates.

Rand Mines last year announced it was going ahead with a R42-million project to set up a dump retreatment operation to treat dumps held by the City Deep mine following the success of its first dump operation at Crown Mines.

One of the biggest capital spenders in the industry is GFSA's East Driefontein mine which plans to spend R135-million in the current financial year and seems likely to maintain that level of capex for years to come.

One JSE broker believes there will be no reduction in real terms in the mine's capex for about 20 years.

The mine is presently engaged in a major programme to sink shafts and develop new areas for the mining operations planned some 10 years in advance.

The March quarter reports from Anglo American revealed a stepping-up of activity on the group's Orange Free State mines because of the higher gold price.

Free State Geduld is about to go ahead with its No 10 shaft project and raised planned capex for its current financial year by R9-million to R57-million.

## **Dormant**

Western Holdings is to start full-scale sinking of the No 2 Main Shaft at the Erfdeel division and the shaft is to reach production in 1993. This decision had been held back previously because of lack of funds.

Western Holdings' planned capital expenditure has been raised to R120-million from the previous estimate of R90-million for the mine's current financial year.

The mine is also sinking a new sub-vertical shaft in the Holdings Division to be in operation by 1989 at a cost of about R65-million.

Final go-ahead from Rand Mines on the R157-million expansion at East Rand Proprietary Mines (ERPM) is still being held up by the political debate over the siting of the shaft hostel.

Dormant gold mine Rand Leases recently announced it was selling its mining title to neighbouring Durban Roodepoort Deep. Initial plans are to mine the areas on the boundary between the two mines while medium-term plans look to mining the No 11 shaft pillar.

Long-term plans over the next 20 years could involve the opening up of a whole new mine costing hundreds of millions of rands but that would require a gold price much more attractive than the levels ruling at present.

The rand gold price boom has also encouraged the development of new smaller mines.

## **Emerald**

Egoli's long-talked about Spring Daggafontein venture is about to get off the ground, but under the management and control of rival entrepreneur Loucas Pouroulis through his Golden Dumps and Cobra Emerald Mines companies.

Capital expenditure on opening up this mine on the East Rand over the next three years is estimated at about R40-million.

Also on the East Rand, another old gold mine is about to be brought back to life through the development of the Modder B mine.

About R8-million is being raised through a private placing to be spent on bringing production from the mine up to about 20 000 t a month.

12 July 1985

SOUTH AFRICA

## DIAMOND CORE DRILLING USED AT KOEBERG

Johannesburg ENGINEERING WEEK in English 23 May 85 p 32

[Text]

Diamond core drilling featured prominently in the construction of Koeberg, South Africa's first nuclear power station.

The use of this system for the installation of water and electrical service ducts was planned from the start by Koeberg Civil Contractors, the consortium formed to handle the civil work on the contract.

Around 1 500 m of core drilling was required, mostly through 40 Mpa concrete, reinforced with 40 mm high tensile steel bars to 120 kg/m<sup>3</sup> and containing 9 mm to 40 mm granite aggregate.

The drilling depth averaged 500 mm, but ranged up to 1,8 m. Ten different core drill diameters were required, from 50 mm to 250 mm, with 110 mm the most common.

Diamond core drilling subcontractor G S Phillips, achieved an average life of around 18 m in the 12-18 month-old concrete, using local Huddy drill bits.

The crown life increased to 24 m on unreinforced concrete, though this was rarely encountered.

Tolerances were very tight, with sitings for holes being carried out by surveyors.

Most of the buildings were electrically live, and extreme care had to be taken over the disposal of coolant water. This led to the drilling equipment being mounted on top of barrels, with the lower parts shrouded in polythene sheets to funnel the water, which was later pumped away through hoses.

CSO: 3400/478

## EXPERT ADVISES RSA TO ADD VALUE TO MINERALS

Johannesburg ENGINEERING WEEK in English 23 May 85 p 15

[Text]

The people of South Africa are being denied the great wealth to which they are entitled because of the export of most of the country's minerals in the raw state, says Dr Aiden Edwards, president of the Council for Mineral Technology (Mintek).

He says South Africa could double its foreign earnings within 10 years by adding value to its mineral exports.

"South Africa is already a proven leader in ferro-chrome products for the production of stainless steel, and yet we produce less than 1% of the world's stainless steel.

"If we converted only half our ferro-chrome to stainless steel in South Africa, we could earn R6-billion a year — half our current gold earnings.

"South African chrome is the preferred raw material for manufacturing chrome chemicals, and yet only 2% of the world's production of these chemicals takes place in South Africa.

"The potential is there to expand this industry to earn another R200-million a year.

"We supply a quarter of the world's titanium needs, but less than 1% of the world's titanium pigments. Producing these pigments here could earn us another R300 million a year.

### **Dependent**

"In every category of mineral — platinum, manganese, vanadium, diamonds, fluorspar and gold — there is the possibility for further added value."

Dr Edwards said adding value to South Africa's minerals is essential to enable the country to merely survive in the modern competitive world.

Gold production in South Africa peaked in 1970 at over 1 000 tons, providing 30% of the country's foreign earnings.

Today, the country is even more dependent on gold, with the metal providing 50% of South Africa's foreign earnings, even though production has

now fallen to two-thirds the 1970 figure.

Production is expected to fall further over the next 15 years to around a third of the 1970 figure.

"If this estimate is correct, we will have to replace this expected reduction in our gold earnings somehow, and added-value minerals is the obvious field."

The fact that it takes 10 years for a major industry to come into being means the situation is now urgent, he said.

Dr Edwards believes South Africa should follow the example of Canada and Australia and limit the control foreign companies have over its mineral assets. Present conditions allowing 100% foreign ownership in the mineral field provide a powerful disincentive to the adding of value in this country, he says.

It will, however, be important to have some overseas participation in this field, chiefly because of the benefit of the partner's marketing skills, which are

not highly developed in South Africa.

Dr Edwards said it is embarrassing for South Africans to realise that Taiwan, a country that emerged from an agricultural economy only 30 years ago, which has a smaller population than South Africa and which lacks mineral wealth, has foreign earnings of R100-billion a year — four times those of South Africa.

There is too little connection between South Africa's apparent wealth and its national achievement, he said.

He feels South Africa's rail tariff structure, which favours the transportation of raw materials, should be altered to encourage the production of superior products.

"One could almost consider a tax on raw material exports to reverse the current situation."

Adding value must be made attractive to South African entrepreneurs, and Mintek has been cooperating with the IDC to obtain cheaper money for such ventures.

## MINING INDUSTRY R&D SEEKS SINGLE POWER SOURCE

Johannesburg ENGINEERING WEEK in English 23 May 85 p 17

### [Text]

The possibility of linking all underground equipment to a single, hydraulic power source is the subject of an intensive R & D programme at the Chamber of Mines Research Organization.

Should the idea prove to be feasible — the Research Organization has already designed a completed hydropower system which looks promising — underground equipment such as fans, hydraulic props, rock drills, winches and loaders could be powered by the mine's hydrostatic head, and the need for a number of capital items and a plethora of energy sources could be eliminated.

In their place, a single high-pressure column could be installed, and hydropower supplied to the stope via a network of high-pressure pipes, safety and pressure regulating valves.

Mines are having to pipe chilled water to considerable depths for environmental conditioning purposes so, in many instances, a high-pressure

feed system is already in place.

Upgrading in-stope piping should not, the Research Organization believes, present a problem. The thrust of the research now being carried out is to modify machinery to run direct from this source.

Right now, fans, hydraulic props and hydraulically operated rock drills (see story elsewhere in this section) could be linked to such an integrated system.

The pressure within such a system would increase by 1 MPa per 100 m depth, and safety aspects are of vital importance at the high pressures envisaged, particularly in the event of a coupling failure or pipe rupture.

However, as the Chamber points out, effective rapid shutdown technology already exists for such high-pressure systems in other hazardous environments. Further development is aimed at making such systems reliable for use in the gold mine environment.

COURT RULING FAVORS CHEMICAL WORKERS' UNION

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 7 Jun 85 p 13

[Article by Estelle Trengove]

[Text]

A Rand Supreme Court judge yesterday made a precedent-setting ruling on sympathy and intermittent strikes.

He handed down a significant ruling in favour of the South African Chemical Workers' Union.

The union went to court to oppose an urgent application by AECI Chlor-Alkali and Plastics and AECI Explosives and Chemicals to have declared illegal a strike of 600 workers at their Ballengeich plant near Newcastle.

AECI asked the court to issue an order on proposed sympathy strikes at four other AECI factories.

The application was dismissed with costs.

Mr Justice O'Donovan said he would furnish reasons for his ruling in writing later.

But on facts that were common cause he could not find that the strike at Ballengeich or the proposed sympathy strikes were illegal.

AECI was granted leave to appeal to the Appellate Division.

The appeal could take more than a year to come to court and during that time the precedent set by yesterday's ruling will remain in force throughout the Transvaal.

The dispute between the union and AECI started last December when they were negotiating 1985 wage increases, said an affidavit by Mr Frank Horwitz, AECI Group Industrial Relations Adviser. The union originally asked for a wage increase of R161 a month across the board.

AECI explained that it was in a difficult financial position and the union dropped its demand to increases of R100 a month across the board.

The union demanded a sufficient increase to bring the Ballengeich workers' wages into line with the wages at other AECI factories.

Under the Labour Relations Act, an application was made to the Minister of Manpower for establishment of a conciliation board to settle the dispute after the union turned down AECI's final offer.

The conciliation board's first meeting was held on February 28 but it failed to settle the dispute.

The union held a ballot and on March 22 the workers started striking legally.

Five days later AECI gave an ultimatum to the workers.

The union said this was an unfair labour practice.

To protect their jobs workers would return to work pending legal advice, the union told AECI.

The workers returned on March 28.

On June 3, the workers at Ballengeich went on strike again in protest against the 1985 wage increases.

Meanwhile ballots were organised at AECI plants in Modderfontein, Somerset West, Sasolburg and Umbogintwini for sympathy strikes to bring pressure on AECI in respect of the unresolved dispute at Ballengeich.

Counsel for AECI, Mr R Sutherland, argued that the strikes were illegal because the union failed to convene a conciliation board under the Labour Relations Act.

Counsel for the union, Mr Tim Trollip, argued that the issue was the same as the one for which a conciliation board was convened in February and the board failed to settle the dispute.

It was the same issue that gave rise to the strike in March and at that stage the workers returned to their jobs on a conditional basis.

Said Mr Trollip: "It is in the interest of society that workers should be able to suspend a strike, for example in order to negotiate, and then to resume the strike."

CSO: 3400/478



12 July 1985

SOUTH AFRICA

## CHEMWES URANIUM SALES FIRM

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 7 Jun 85 p 7

[Article by Adam Payne]

[Text]

CHEMWES, owned 80% by Stilfontein and 20% by Buffelsfontein mines, has sold the bulk of its uranium production for this year to its main customer.

This will particularly benefit Stilfontein, which will also receive its share of an after-tax credit of R12m from Chemwes.

Chemwes today announces an interim dividend of R9m which compares with a December final of R18m and a 1984 total of R26m.

The directors expect earnings to be maintained this year, so that Stilfontein and Buffels will be among the few uranium producers to keep earnings at earlier levels.

Chemwes says no provision against possible liability to refund a part of the price received from previous sales is now necessary.

This will be brought into income and taxed in the current quarter and will result in an extraordinary after-tax credit of about R12m.

The renewal by Chemwes of its uranium contract with its main customer was achieved after long negotiation and I am told that the price received was satisfactory.

Chemwes says: "Agreement has

now been reached with the main customer in which reduced prices, in line with those in the long-term market, have been accepted for 1985 deliveries.

"Furthermore, additional uranium sales have been secured.

"These new arrangements are expected to result in maintained earnings for this year."

COMMENT: Under the Atomic Energy Act the price received by Chemwes may not be disclosed except to say that it is in line with prices in the long-term contract market.

Contract prices worldwide have reduced heavily since the 1970s when uranium sold at about \$40/lb.

They are now in the region of \$25 to \$30 and, since Chemwes's customer is likely to have driven a hard bargain in the present buyers' market, it can be expected that the negotiated price was nearer \$25 than \$30.

The spot price on world markets is about \$15/lb.

The additional sales disclosed

by Chemwes are not detailed in line with legislation. However, presumably with several mines, including Western Deep Levels and Blyvoor, having closed their plants, while Harmony has reduced production, there are still contracts to be fulfilled by other producers.

Chemwes has been producing at 60% of capacity. The directors have not decided to raise the production rate as a result of the renewal of the contract and will probably not do so until they can evaluate prospects for 1986.

Stilfontein is the main beneficiary, from a low base, from Chemwes earnings. Buffels' earnings from Chemwes provide a small proportion of income. Stilfontein has declared an interim dividend of 140c and the final is likely to be at least 110c, making a total of 250c for the year to December and providing a prospective yield of 15.7%.

The mine has a short life and is approaching the break-up stage unless there is some unexpected improvement in grades on the Ventersdorp Contact Reef.

## SPENDING SPREE BY MINES LIFTS ECONOMY

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES [Business] in English 9 Jun 85 p 1

[Article by Brendan Ryan]

[Text]

**THE mining industry is set to launch three developments costing more than a billion rands.**

They will mean jobs for thousands of workers and a shot in the arm for the economy.

In addition to the two gold expansions announced this week, the giant Anglo American Coal Corporation (Amcoal) said it was considering spending R400-million on its Landau export colliery near Witbank.

The project would turn Landau from an underground into an opencast mining operation.

**Pipeline**

There are more developments in the pipeline. Exploration by the gold-mining industry in the past three years has been at record levels and several projects are in gestation.

Once final agreement is reached on the way in which Richards Bay will be expanded to export 78-million tons of coal a year, several companies must invest to expand mining operations to meet their quotas.

Amcoal's planned expansion requires investments totalling R2,508-billion, but that does not include the money the group must spend to meet its Phase 4 export allocations.

It all adds up to a potential capital spending bonanza from the mining industry which will have major beneficial effects on the economy.

**Multiplier**

A study commissioned by the Chamber of Mines from the University of Pretoria in 1980 showed that mining had an immediate beneficial effect of about 13,6% on the gross domestic product (GDP) in 1978. However, that effect was increased to about 26% by the various multiplier effects on the economy of the revenue earned and spent by the mines.

The only fly in the ointment for the mining industry in its expansion plans is the uncertainty caused by planned legislation which might affect the way in which developments can be structured for tax.

The level and timing of tax payments are crucial to the profitability of new gold mines in particular which cost hundreds of millions of rands and involve high risk.

A key point to emerge from the announcement of Gold Fields of South Africa's

R453-million development at Kloof on the West Rand is that it has been structured to minimise exposure to changes in legislation.

**Punitive**

Kloof is applying for an extension to its mining lease to take in the new area. Traditionally the mineral rights holders (GFSA, GF Props, and Johannesburg Consolidated Investment) would have applied for a mining lease in their own right, which would have been ceded to Kloof.

That, however, might have exposed the development to more punitive conditions than the lease extension route.

Uncertainty over legislation also seems to be the reason why Johnnies remains coy over the new Joel mine in the Free State.

The group this week started work on two prospect shafts, but gold and uranium division chairman George Nisbet says a go-ahead for the mine has not been given.

**Offset**

The start of shaft-sinking operations means the group believes it has a mine and wants to get on with the work as soon as possible.

The cost should be about R300-million, but the longer the work is delayed the greater the final cost because of inflation.

Johnnies would probably like to merge Joel with existing producer Randfontein Estates and so obtain an earlier return on its investment.

Capital expenditure on the new mine could then be offset against the profits being earned by the highly taxed existing gold mine as soon as production started at Joel.

However, it is precisely this kind of deal that Finance Minister Barend du Plessis had in mind when he announced his intention to tighten up tax provisions on mine mergers.

The gold grade at Joel could be better than originally estimated by outside analysts who, basing their predictions on results at the neighbouring Beatrix mine, calculated an in-situ grade of about 8 grams a ton.

It now appears Joel has a grade of between 10g/t and 11g/t in situ.

12 July 1985

SOUTH AFRICA

UMBUMBULU COLLEGE TO STAY SHUT THIS YEAR

Johannesburg CITY PRESS in English 19 May 85 p 3

[Article by Bancroft Hlatshwayo]

[Text] Umbumbulu College of Education has been closed until next year.

Students--who two months ago called for the removal of rector Thulani Mkhize and forced the college's closure by boycotting classes--have been ordered to reapply when the college reopens next year.

The decision to close the college for the rest of the year was taken by the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly at the weekend after it examined the 300-page findings of a board of inquiry appointed to investigate events at the college.

KwaZulu Education Secretary Y.D. Zimu told City Press the decision to close the college was announced by Education and Culture Minister Oscar Dhlomo.

Mr Dhlomo said since the school was initially closed because the students had continually boycotted classes and told Mr Mkhize and some of his staff openly that they did not want them on the premises, the legislative assembly had decided not to open the college until next year.

He said teachers at Umbumbulu College will be offered teaching vacancies at KwaZulu schools until the college reopens.

Dr Mkhize is presently in England on a three-month scholarship to further his studies in "university and college administration."

CSO: 3400/487

## NGK BREAKS SILENCE ON SENSITIVE ISSUES

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 10 Jun 85 p 6

[Text]

The Nederduitse Gereformeerde Kerk has decided to break silence and reveal its involvement in taking on the Government about sensitive issues relating to politics and apartheid.

The church has published an article in *Die Kerkbode* in an effort to refute widespread allegations that it has done nothing in the past.

The church, which has been mocked as "the National Party in prayer", sets out issues which it has taken up with the authorities over the past 10 years.

The article looks at 1974-78.

A second article next week will review 1978 to May 8 this year.

This week's article describes the church involvement in:

- Wage structures of black workers and job reservation.

- Old age and disability pensions for coloured people.

- The status and future of urban blacks.

- The riots in Soweto and other areas in 1976.

The church regarded it as a duty to warn the authorities when injustices were committed through national policy or the law, said the article.

It should do this duty with caution, but without fear.

For many years, said the article, it was church policy not to publicise what it did and achieved in such areas.

Over the past few years it had become clear that this was not the best policy because the church was being blamed for not fulfilling its prophetic calling towards the authorities.

CSO: 3400/481

12 July 1985

SOUTH AFRICA

## BRIEFS

UNIQUE MAGNETIC SEPARATOR--A unique, high-intensity magnetic separator, said to be the only machine of its potential and capacity on the world market today, has been designed and built at the Council for Mineral Technology (Mintek). Author of the patent and chief investigator Dr Jan Svoboda said the machine was developed to treat huge tonnages of weak magnetic material. The separator is able to extract value minerals such as uranium, copper and phosphate from tailing dumps. The pioneering machine, which is South African designed and made, should be commissioned soon. [Text] [Johannesburg ENGINEERING WEEK in English 23 May 85 p 16]

CORROSION RESISTANCE--Resistance to corrosion in mining is probably one of the most important attributes of piping underground. For corrosion can not only mean expensive and continuous replacement of material, but also loss of production time and--in extreme cases--poses a threat to safety and life. That is why Duropenta, one of South Africa's leading manufacturers of PVC piping, fittings and allied products, has produced a range of high performance underground, uPVC piping, for use in South Africa's mining industry. According to marketing manager Bob Haynes, Duropenta's range of Mineflo and Airflo pipes are produced of high impact-resistant PVC and are designed to give optimum performance under demanding mining conditions. The Mineflo range, for the conveyance of water and Airflo pipes, for conveying air to the rock face, are manufactured in accordance with the requirements of stringent standards, laid down by the mining industry. Mineflo water pipe also conforms to SABS 1283 standard requirements. The pipes, which have a smooth bore, thus ensuring high flow rates at low friction levels, are totally corrosion resistant to acid water and are unaffected by electrolytic corrosion, Haynes said. [Text] [Johannesburg ENGINEERING WEEK in English 23 May 85 p 26]

METAL BOX REOPENS--Metal Box food-can division is to re-open its Walvis Bay can plant after a five-year absence, the division announced yesterday. Confidence is increasing in a revival of fish-canning volumes over the next few years, a spokesman said. The quota for the 1985 season is 42 500 tons, 7 500 tons higher than last year and equivalent to about 85-million cans. The spokesman said the first line comes on stream at mid-year and the second soon afterwards. The plant, with a capacity of 100-million cans a year, will manufacture jitney and IM cans. "Initially two can-manufacturing lines will be installed at the former premises," Mr Steve Mills, managing



director of the division said yesterday. "Should demand increase, more will be added." He said that by manufacturing close to the canners it meant there would be a more efficient service at a lower total cost. The re-opening would also create a number of job opportunities in the area.--Sapa [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 14 Jun 85 p 19]

NEDBANK INFORMATION CENTER--Murray and Roberts Construction has completed Nedbank's R16-million information and data-processing centre in Sandton. The company says the contract involved specialist high-technology work. Included were a computer block, two-storey office block, a cottage and squash courts. The computer block is linked to an uninterrupted power supply which will allow it to continue functioning in the event of a failure. Such was the sophistication required that members of M&R and the consultants staff travelled to Germany to study technical aspects. Features include a sprinkler system to protect the interior, an underground tank to provide it with reserve water supplies and a specialised air-conditioning system. [Text] [Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR [Finance] in English 2 Jun 85 p 4]

TOP BUILDING SOCIETIES--The United South Africa's largest building society with assets of R6 487-million at the end of September last year. Second is the SA Perm (R4 668-million), followed by Allied (R3 719-million), Natal (R1 906-million), Saambou (R1 631-million), Trust (R488-million), Standard (R467-million), Eastern Province (R323-million), Provincial (R85-million), and Grahamstown (R81,3-million). The Financial Mail Top 100 lists these percentage growth rates as follows: Trust...17,8; Saambou...14,4; Allied...14,0; E Province...13,4; Natal...11,8; SA Perm...11,5; United...11,4; Grahamstown...9,5; Provincial...3,1; Standard...- 10,8. The FM Top 100 ranks the societies as follows in terms of their liquidity ratios (excess prescribed investments as a percentage of outstanding net mortgage commitments): Standard...487,5; Provincial...427,1; Grahamstown...1441; Allied...130,7; Natal...105,3; E Province...100,0; Saambou...84,4; Trust...45,8; United...41,5; SA Perm...15,5. [Text] [Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR [Business] in English 2 Jun 85 p 8]

GENCOR CONTROLS TUBATSE SMELTER--SA Manganese Amcor (Samancor) has taken over management of the Tubatse ferrochrome smelter at Steelpoort, Eastern transvaal. Both companies are controlled by Gencor and the move is seen by some industry observers as the beginning of further rationalisation of Gencor's ferroalloy interests and Samancor. Although such a development could make considerable sense for Gencor, there are strong marketing reasons why it should not take place. It is believed that Japanese customers of both Samancor and Tubatse do not want the present system of two separate marketing channels changed. If they were combined, South Africa could lose business because the Japanese might switch some of their ferroalloy contracts to other suppliers. Samancor chairman Steve Ellis confirmed Samancor had taken over management control of Tubatse. "In terms of the original agreement with Union Carbide, which holds the remaining 49% of Tubatse, Gencor had the option to take over management of the company from April. "Samancor has the best management expertise in this area and it was logical that Gencor should let Samancor manage Tubatse."



Mr Ellis said marketing arrangements were being looked at, but were a sensitive area and no decisions had been reached. Gencor did not plan to merge its interests in Samancor and Tubatse at this stage. Tubatse can produce 140 000 tons of charge chrome annually. [Excerpts] [Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES [Business] in English 2 Jun 85 p 1]

GIYANA AIRWAYS--Gazankulu now has its own airline, Giyana Airways. The airline's four light aircraft previously operated under the Letaba Airways banner and will continue to fly the Johannesburg, Pietersburg, Tzaneen route. [Text] [Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 14 Jun 85 p 1]

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES PLANNED--Capital expenditure of more than R250-million is recorded in the latest (21 May) issue of the SA Capital Projects Register. Some 157 planned projects currently under way in South Africa--with a minimum estimated value of R250 000 each--have been reported, with a total known value of R210-million. Further afield, 16 projects worth R13-million are recorded for the national states (homelands) and another two in the neighbouring countries with a value of R48-million. Among the major projects listed are: Coppee SA has begun work on a porous ammonia nitrate plant at Sasol One in Sasolburg, which includes the construction of the prill tower. No contract values have been released and the contract is scheduled for completion in December 1985. The project manager is B.E. Morgan & Associates; Indications are that the Nuclear Development Corporation's research facility at Gouriqua, near Mossel Bay, is set to go ahead and the first tenders for the project have been called. This contract is for the construction of roads, parking areas, stormwater drainage and associated works. No indication has been made of further contracts that may go out for tender. The project engineers are Van Wyk and Louw of Pretoria; And, in Johannesburg, the Department of Transport is planning the construction of a new control tower at Jan Smuts Airport. [Text] [Johannesburg ENGINEERING WEEK in English 23 May 85 pp 1, 2]

HYDRO-METALLURGICAL MATTE--Work is now well under way on the construction of a new R17-million hydrometallurgical matte refinery plant at Lonrho's Western Platinum Mine near Rustenburg. Simon-Carves Africa is responsible for the provision of all contract services in the construction of this new facility, which will employ the Sherritt Gordon pressure leach process. At present, Western Platinum ships its matte to Falconbridge's refinery in Norway where copper, nickel and cobalt are extracted. The remaining sludge is shipped back to South Africa for treatment at Westplat's own plant. The base metal refinery will obviate the need for the mine to ship some 4 000 t/a of matte to Norway, resulting in large savings for Wesplat and for the country in foreign exchange. Simon-Carves is acting as project manager and providing process engineering for the peripherals and services, together with mechanical, electrical, instrumental, civil and structural engineers and draftsmen. Simon-Carves is also responsible for construction management and site supervision. [Text] [Johannesburg MINING WEEK in English 23 May 85 p 2]

**SULPHURIC ACID PLANT**--A major contract for the erection of a sulphuric acid plant has been awarded to Simon-Carves by the Palabora Mining Company. The plant will convert sulphur dioxide contained in copper smelter gases into sulphuric acid. It will contribute to environmental pollution control by increasing the capture of sulphur contained in smelter gases and will, to some extent, reduce the import of sulphur to produce acid at Palabora. The design of the turnkey project, which is to replace a smaller plant nearing the end of its economic life, will be undertaken by Simon-Carves in Collaboration with Monsanto Enviro-Chem, a worldwide industry leader in sulphuric acid technology. The plant will be capable of handling up to 180 000 mVh of gases from the copper converters. After cooling and cleaning in scrubbers and electrostatic mist precipitators, the sulphur oxides in the gases will be catalytically converted to commercial grade concentrated sulphuric acid. It boasts some innovative features, including the use of stainless steel for some large vessels. Construction work in Phalaborwa is scheduled to begin soon and the project is to be completed by the end of May 1986. [Text] [Johannesburg ENGINEERING WEEK in English 23 May 85 p 21]

**PLASMA TECHNOLOGY**--The Council for Mineral Technology (Mintek) has constructed several facilities to investigate the application of a new "plasma" technology to the pyrometallurgical industry in South Africa. Thermal plasma is the inner high-temperature region (5 000 K to 25 000 K) contained in an electric arc operating at atmospheric pressure. The behaviour of this plasma region plays a large role in determining the efficiency with which the energy generated in the electric arc can be utilised in a metallurgical furnace. The production of ferro-alloys which has a very large installed capacity (1 200 MVA) of electric arc furnaces could consequently benefit considerably if it can be proven that there are significant cost or production advantages to be gained from "plasma" technology. The facilities installed at Mintek range in power from 25 kW to 1,5 MW and most of the effort has been expended on the use of hollow graphite electrode systems in a d c electrical configuration. This approach is compatible with a relatively small modification to the existing electric arc furnaces which would ease the task of transferring this technology to the industry. The major advantages perceived so far are the freedom to use finely-sized materials directly, the manufacture of new products and decreased electrode consumption. [Text] [Johannesburg ENGINEERING WEEK in English 23 May 85 p 16]

**SECURITY WARNING**--South African industry can expect to face an increasingly serious security situation, says Alan Lindner, South Africa's former chief instructor in military intelligence, Pretoria. Lindner resigned from the military last year to set up his own operation in the fields of marketing intelligence and motivation operations. His firm, Alan Lindner & Associates, is currently undertaking a strategic study of the state of the security industry in South Africa and its readiness to tackle both short- and long-term threats. Clients already include the Sandlock-Austral Security government body. He is also running courses on terrain analysis, using both aerial and ground stereo photography to identify potential infiltration routes to a key point or installation. [Text] [Johannesburg ENGINEERING WEEK in English 9 May 85 p 5]

SECURITY CONTROL UNIT--A South African-developed control unit for security protection is having success overseas, with orders exceeding R2-million currently being negotiated. Its developer, Schindler Fire & Security, has also been invited to re-submit the unit--known as Cosmos--for the Shell Design Award in 1985. So far, 271 systems have been installed in South Africa, and a recent order could develop into a project that could exceed 600 units. Meanwhile, two major European groups have indicated an interest in placing orders for up to 1 000 units. Company concept engineering manager Malcolm Thomas says the unit, which was entirely locally developed, is self-monitoring and self-testing, programmable with menu select and prompt techniques, detailed local and remote status reporting and control, has a 32-character LCD display, and up to 32 detection circuits. Cosmos was in the finals of the Shell Design Award in 1984, but it was felt the unit had not been in operation long enough for an adequate in-service evaluation. As a result of the interest it caused, Schindler has been invited to re-submit Cosmos for the 1985 competition. [Text] [Johannesburg ENGINEERING WEEK in English 9 May 85 p 4]

TV MANUFACTURERS WARNED--Would-be television manufacturers, taking up Trade and Industry Minister Dawie de Villiers' decision to open up the industry to all-comers, are heading for a fall. A spokesman for a leading manufacturer said yesterday: "Anyone who intends investing in TV manufacturing in South Africa needs his head examined. It would cost around R20m to set up a plant and you need sales of around 70 000 a year to be viable. The total market fluctuates around 300 000 units and there are four manufacturers. Work it out yourself." De Villiers this week announced the ending of restrictions on the local manufacturing of TVs from January 1987. He said his department was already considering applications from potential new manufacturers. The manufacturers rejected De Villiers' statement that "little progress has been made with the local production of components." [Text] [Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 5 Jun 85 p 1]

CSO: 3400/479

12 July 1985

SWAZILAND

## JUSTICE MINISTER WARNS OF 'PRESSURES'

MB200900 Mbabane Television Service in English 1815 GMT 19 Jun 85

[Address by Justice Minister David Matse to the parliamentary committee on justice in Mbabane, recorded]

[Text] The minister for justice, Mr David Matse, said today that the public was literally being forced to swallow what he called the constipating fact that justice has disappeared in Swaziland. Addressing a 4-member parliamentary committee and senior officers of his ministry in Mbabane this morning, Mr Matse, who also expressed the hope that his officers were aware of certain pressures to which his ministry had recently been subjected, said the disappearance of justice was receiving the serious attention of the government.

Begin Matse recording I am particularly gratified that for the first time in the history of this ministry we have in attendance in a gathering of this kind a member of the parliamentary committee on the Ministry of Justice, whose duty is to monitor from time to time the work of the Ministry of Justice. I welcome you, Mr Litchfield, with pleasure, from the bottom of my heart.

Ladies and gentlemen, I have called you today to address you very briefly on certain matters of particular interest and concern to the administration of justice of this country. In the first place, I would like to say that, ever since legal practice started in this country, the legal private practice and legal private practitioners have not had a law society capable of regulating and directing legal practice in this country. All matters of discipline have always been referred to the attorney general, who does not have effective ways of knowing exactly what is happening in the private practice. Other countries have law societies, with powers of discipline over their members, a society which is better able to investigate and punish people for unprofessional conduct in society. I am happy today to inform you that legal practitioners in Swaziland have now recommended that a statutory law society be established in this country. They have accordingly sent me recommendations for the provisions this law ought to contain in order to improve legal practice in this country.



My ministry has welcomed this proposal and is presently studying them closely. All those associated with the administration of justice know how essential the private practice is to the standards of justice in a country. It is important, therefore, to note that the formation of law society in Swaziland will have extreme significance. It is important not only to ensure that practitioners display honesty and the sense of honor associated with the profession, but also to ensure that only those who have proved themselves fit academically and by proper conduct are allowed to engage in the practice of law. This is the only way in which the unsuspecting members of the public can be protected.

I accordingly call upon the administrators of justice and members of the public who have recommendations concerning this law to send them to this ministry expeditiously. This matter has to be attended to as a matter of urgency, for my attention has been repeatedly drawn by members of the profession in Swaziland and members of neighboring countries about a person who is a struck-off lawyer, and who is also a convicted person, who is practicing in this country unlawfully, and to the international embarrassment of the Kingdom of Swaziland. This state of affairs cannot be allowed to continue unchecked.

Secondly, I would like to remind you that the administration of justice between man and man is the basic element and the mainstay of an ordered society. The preservation of law, order, and justice is the very survival of a community. Anybody, therefore, who undermines the administration of justice is asking for nothing less than an endless vein of meaningless chaos in society. In Swaziland--and I would like to emphasize in Swaziland--all judicial powers are vested in the king, and they are exercised through the courts of law under the Ministry of Justice. The courts discharge this function in the name of the king. This is mainly why the dignity and the respect for judicial officers, judges, and magistrates must be protected and preserved. Therefore, any person who makes any derogatory remarks or any form of insult to a judge or to any judicial officer must be made to face some form of consequence. Any insult to a judge can only be taken in the serious light it deserves.

Secondly, you are no doubt aware of certain pressures, as officers of this ministry, to which this ministry has been subjected over the last six weeks. The public is literally being forced to swallow the constipating fact that within six weeks all of a sudden, justice has disappeared in Swaziland. This matter is, ladies and gentlemen, receiving the attention of government. But for my part, as minister of justice, I can say for now--because the facts will be disclosed later--I can say for now that this campaign is orchestrated from outside government, by certain elements who are dejected, frustrated, and fuming, because about eight weeks ago I as minister of justice refused to allow myself and this ministry to be abused by those elements to further their own private interests.

This is the only reason the Ministry of Justice is under pressure today. It is because we have tried to maintain principles. Certain things can be done, and certain things cannot be done, and we have to accept this principle. I accordingly call upon each one of you, in the light of these pressures, to continue with your work properly, without any fear or favor. I have to emphasize that when a person is doing his work within the law and properly, he has nothing to fear in the Ministry of Justice. So you can carry on with your good work so long as you stick to the terms of your work and to the law establishing your offices. If you carry out your work properly, and legally, you have nothing to fear. But if you abandon the work for which you were appointed into government, and you start working for outside elements, who are out to abuse your offices for their own interests, you have a lot to worry about.

Before I conclude, you see, there is something very strange happening in the community today. There are certain elements which are going out of their way to try and convince people that it is they who matter, and not the government in control. They go out and talk to people, and convince them that their future does not lie with their seniors, the senior officers here. They tell people that your future lies with me. If you want a promotion, you have to dance to my music. If you want to be appointed to a certain office, you have to dance to my music. And I have to warn you today that government is looking into this matter. Government is aware of this matter. And anybody who falls into this pitfall and dances to the music of these elements can only have himself to blame in the future.

In government, you have been employed on trust, and the work that you are supposed to do here is supposed to depend on what the law says, and what the truth is, and what the policy of the ministry is. You are not supposed to look outside the ministry for any forms of support from individuals who are not part of government and part of this ministry, simply because you have been promised by those individuals that something will be forthcoming if you do A, B, C, and D.

Now, I have come to tell you today that you have nothing to fear so long as you stick to the references of your work, and to the law establishing your office, and what you are told is the policy of the ministry. I am saying this because it is of extreme concern not only to myself in this ministry, but in different quarters in this country. People are acting out of character. You see a person doing something that you would not expect him to do. You hear him blabbering something you would not expect him to say, because he has been told what to say, and he has been told what he will get if he says that.

Now, as I have already indicated, the good quality of the administration of justice is the mainstay of an ordered society. If this society crumbles because we have failed to discharge our proper duties as administrators of justice, it would be most unfortunate. And this can only come about if we allow these external elements, these external forces, to penetrate



and infiltrate this ministry and cause you to act out of character, simply because you do not want to lose your bread outside the ministry. I have come to you to warn you and to put you at ease. Nothing is going to happen to you. Certain events have suggested that you may not, and you cannot, perform your duties safely. But I have come to tell you today that you have nothing to fear so long as you follow the policy of the ministry and the law that you are expected to execute. Thank you  
[End recording]

CSO: 3400/477

BRIEFS

PUBLICATIONS, REPORTERS PROHIBITED--Two South Africans have been declared prohibited immigrants in Swaziland. The two are Desmond Blow and Stan (Motshwadi). They are reporters attached with the CITY PRESS and DRUM magazine. Information reporting the ban on the two journalists is obtainable from the government gazette, which was issued on Friday last week. No reasons have been given except that they are undesirable visitors to Swaziland. The government gazette also reports proscription of the golden CITY PRESS and the DRUM magazine with effect from 14 June.  
[Text] [Mbabane Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 20 Jun 85]

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12 July 1985

ZIMBABWE

## BULAWAYO STAGNATES IN HARARE'S SHADOW

Harare THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 9 Jun 85 p 9

[Article by M.L. Constandinos]

[Text] The basic problem facing Bulawayo and Zimbabwe as a whole is not new, and has its origins in the formation of the Federation in 1953, when Harare was made the federal capital as well as the territorial capital of the then Southern Rhodesia.

As seat of government and the administrative centre controlling the economy of three countries, Harare prospered. This prosperity has continued over the years and, although good for Harare and its surrounding areas, the development, particularly in the latter years, has to a great extent been to the detriment of the rest of Zimbabwe, and in particular, the country's second city--Bulawayo.

As a result of this out-of-balance development, Harare has exceeded its optimum size in relation to its ability to provide the normal urban services and, if the present situation is allowed to continue uncontrolled, it will be detrimental to the country's development as a whole and could also reflect on Zimbabwe's efforts to be the economic and industrial centre of the sub-continent.

The development in the north of the country is unfortunately not all new, as over the years there has been a steady move of commerce and industry from Bulawayo to the capital. In an endeavour to give an indication of the state of Bulawayo's economic decline, a few examples are listed:

--Since independence our municipal building statistics show a frightening decline from 5 138 high-density houses built in 1980 to 464 in 1984.

--During the past 15 years, not more than one or two private houses have been built in the low-density areas.

--A unique pattern has emerged, whereby the council is regularly approached to take over prime building land, to avoid the owner having to continue to pay rates without any prospect of development.

--The city's municipal brewery, which was built and developed with the intention of providing funds to subsidise the growth and development of our high-density suburbs, and to benefit the lower paid members of our community, has been drained by national taxation. Over the years the revenues from the brewery was the mainstay of the council's housing and community services, subsidising excellent housing programmes and providing community facilities which could not be provided from normal revenue. For some years now there has been a progressive erosion of profits by regular increases in excise and sales tax.

For example, in the financial year 1979/80 the profit before tax was \$5 925 194. Tax took \$2 565 038, leaving a net profit of \$3 360 156; after taxation 57 percent of revenue was retained by the council.

In 1983/4 profit before tax had more than trebled to \$18 030 869--but increased taxes took \$13 529 122, or 75 percent of the profits, leaving the council \$4,5 million, or 25 percent.

#### Reduce

--For the first time in the history of Bulawayo, the city council, in its current budget, has not only been unable to provide for any growth, but has had to cut back and reduce the service and facilities which have been progressively built up over the past 90 years.

They have also found it necessary to apply to Government to retrench staff as part of a programme to balance their budget. This is not only a retrograde step as far as the city and its citizens are concerned, but another indication of the consequences of no growth.

--Bulawayo, in the past, provided sufficient milk for the city and surrounding areas, but due to the decline in farming operations in Matabeleland, it is understood that it has now become necessary to import half of our milk requirements from Harare.

--Government plans for building a 20-storey Earl Grey-type administration block at a cost in the region of \$12 million in Bulawayo, have been shelved. In the meantime, two hotel complexes in Harare have been completed at the cost to taxpayers of some hundreds of millions of dollars.

Harare as the capital and seat of government must naturally expect to attract more people and derive greater wealth. However, it should be Government's responsibility to ensure that the country's growth and development is spread as equally as possible and avoid Zimbabwe becoming a one-city state.

The decentralisation of certain ministries and, in particular, that of Trade and Commerce, is essential.

## Incentives

Government in cooperation with local authorities should give incentives to industrialists to develop and expand their business outside Mashonaland and at the same time ways should be found to control Harare's unprecedented growth.

Government should also look at its own record of investment in urban areas in relation to Harare. For example, in the year 1983/84 it only spent \$110 000 in building development in Bulawayo.

There is the question of taxation; both corporate and individual tax has in this country reached a point where it has become counter-productive and ways must be found to give industry and individuals the opportunity to create growth by investing in the country's development.

It would also be interesting to know how much of the revenue Government takes in taxation from Bulawayo residents is ploughed back into Bulawayo's development.

Government must also look at its allocation of revenue and channel more funds for urban, commercial and industrial development and spend less on prestigious projects and non-productive areas.

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12 July 1985

ZIMBABWE

# WHITE EX-RHODESIANS FLOCKING BACK FROM SOUTH AFRICA

Johannesburg SUNDAY STAR in English 9 Jun 85 p 3

[Article by David Breier]

[Text] White ex-Rhodesians are flocking back to Zimbabwe from South Africa, according to statistics.

Reports from Harare say the tide is turning after 150 000 whites left Zimbabwe in 1980 rather than live under the Mugabe Government.

White Zimbabweans are reported to be returning from South Africa because of the economic recession and growing political unrest.

Many have been reminded of similar tension in pre-independence Rhodesia.

And, according to the latest official migration statistics published by the SA Government, emigration from South Africa is increasing and immigration is dropping.

Statistics show that 13,4 percent of emigrants are bound for Zimbabwe. This is more than emigration to the United States and Canada combined.

The most popular destinations for emigres from South Africa are the UK with 28,8 percent and Australia with 25,7 percent.

Since these statistics were published, the stream to Zimbabwe has apparently grown.

According to Government statistics, immigration to South Africa dropped to 28 793 last year compared to 30 483 in 1983 and 45 784 in 1982.

In January this year, immigration dropped to 2 079 compared to 2 450 in January last year.

Emigration from the country increased to 8 550 last year from 8 247 in 1983 and 6 832 in 1982.



In January this year 532 emigrated compared to 511 in January last year.

This has coincided with the steadily worsening economic and political situation.

The United Democratic Front regards this trend as proof that whites prefer to live under a black majority government than under a white-controlled government in transition.

Mr Sydney Mufamadi, the UDF's Transvaal publicity secretary, said the UDF believed there was a place for whites in South Africa just as there was a place for them in Zimbabwe.

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12 July 1985

ZIMBABWE

# RULING ZANU (PF) SPELLS OUT AIMS, ACHIEVEMENTS IN MANIFESTO

Harare THE HERALD in English 10 Jun 85 pp 1, 5

[Text] ZANU (PF) has released its manifesto for the general election in which it outlines its achievements since it came to power in 1980 and spells out its development programme if given a second mandate at the polls.

The manifesto hailed the Second Congress in Harare last year as an "historic" one at which all sectors of the society met to decide the direction Zimbabwe would take and endorsed the Marxist-Leninist line the party had adopted at the 1977 Chimoio Conference.

In keeping with that, the manifesto said the party would pursue the following objectives:

- Protect, preserve and defend the national sovereignty of Zimbabwe.

- Create and preserve a just social order in Zimbabwe.

- Promote the development of a national culture and the unity of all Zimbabweans without regard to tribe, region, race, sex and origin.

- Forge and sustain a permanent alliance between workers, peasants, progressive and patriotic forces, all of which constitute the vanguard base of the party.

- Co-operate with all patriotic and democratic organisations which recognise the leading role of the party.

- Restructure the national economy to bring about the victory of socialism over capitalism, thereby ending the exploitation of man by man.

- Support and co-operate with all patriotic and revolutionary liberation movements in Africa and elsewhere and to pursue a policy of active non-alignment in external relations, to oppose warmongers and promote international peace.

For the party to achieve the above, the manifesto said, "it has first to deepen its understanding of Marxism-Leninism."

It had to link that revolutionary theory with the everyday struggles of the working people, constantly improving its organisational principles and methods of work.

The party would therefore systematically spread scientific socialism through study groups. At the centre of that policy would be the Chitepo Ideological College, which would train the most advanced cadres to spearhead the struggle for the transition to socialism.

Zanu (PF) would gradually transform itself through the creation of cadres for the future vanguard role.

#### Achievements

The inherited multiparty system which implied political antagonisms and contradictions, gave rise to the need for Zanu (PF) to forge ahead with peace and unity.

Having formed a government of national unity, the first major task of the party had been to gain control of the state machinery.

The Presidential Directive, with particular emphasis on African advancement, was issued to allow appointment to senior positions in the army, police, judiciary and civil service of those loyal to the state. Without that control there was no way the party could have guided the Government in implementing its policies.

There had been a total of 10 570 established officers in the public service. Of these only 3 368 (31,86 percent) were black, with the senior administrative officer being about the highest rank held by an African.

By July 1981 the number of black officers had increased to 62,5 percent and to 86 percent by 1983. All 30 permanent secretaries were white in 1980. By July 1981, 13 blacks had been appointed permanent secretaries and by 1984 virtually all ministries had black permanent secretaries.

**Army and Police:** At independence Zimbabwe had three separate and ideologically different antagonistic armies. The 77 000 Rhodesian security forces committed to the defence of the Zimbabwe-Rhodesian state against Zanu forces in particular.

Among a number of Zipra and Zanu forces tension remained high and both forces remained highly suspicious of the assembly points. Auxiliary forces of the puppet parties of Muzorewa and Sithole and the notorious Selous Scouts of Ian Smith were roaming the countryside, terrorising, raping and maiming people. The task of creating a unified army with a single loyalty to the new state became the most urgent task for the creation of peace.

**Education:** Immediately after independence Zanu (PF) directed that each child, irrespective of sex, race, colour or creed, had a right to education. Free primary education was introduced in 1981 and there has been

a marked increase in the enrolment of girls at primary and secondary school levels.

The new four-year Zimbabwe integrated teacher education programme (Zintec) has drastically increased the number of trained teachers, while the University of Zimbabwe is expected to have about 7 000 students by 1987.

The Government launched an adult literacy campaign in 1982. There are 350 000 adults attending literacy classes, receiving free literacy materials provided by the Government.

Health: One of the first major steps taken by the Zanu (PF) Government in the field of health was the introduction of free health for all those earning \$150 a month or less.

The Government also launched a primary health care programme and decentralised the health services in favour of the rural areas where maternal and child health care and extended programmes of immunisation take pride of place.

#### Brigades

Housing: The Zanu (PF) Government introduced a home ownership scheme accessible to all Zimbabweans and building brigades which cut building costs and reduced the housing backlog.

Resettlement, reconstruction and rehabilitation: To cater for over 1,4 million people who had been displaced during the war of liberation, the Government acquired 2,5 million hectares previously monopolised by the minority settlers, for settlement by the formerly exploited majority. Thirty-five thousand families had been settled on some of the land and the rest had been used to establish agricultural co-operatives and State farms.

On these land schemes the Government has so far provided 637 boreholes, 89 wells, 107 schools, 567 Government staff houses, 33 730 km of village access roads, 15 rural service centres and 20 clinics.

Between 1982 and the end of December 1984, more than 283 000 tonnes of drought relief food, costing about \$74 million had been distributed. More than 1,5 million people benefited each year.

Agriculture: Zanu (PF) had encouraged high agricultural productivity in both the commercial and communal agricultural sub-sectors. From contributing between 5 percent and 10 percent of market maize and cotton production before independence the communal farmers, most of whom are women, now account for 40 percent of maize sales to the Grain Marketing Board and 45 percent of cotton deliveries to the Cotton Marketing Board.

## Credit

That has been achieved through a restructuring of the Agricultural Finance Corporation to include communal and small-scale farmers in its credit facilities so as to ensure an equitable distribution of agricultural credit to all categories of farmers.

Mining: The Zanu (PF) Government is:

--Promoting domestic processing of minerals to manufacture finished products.

--Increasing the degree of domestic--particularity co-operative and State--participation.

--Ensuring that in the marketing of minerals the returned value is maximised for the benefit of Zimbabwe.

To facilitate this the Zimbabwe Mining Development Corporation and Minerals Marketing Corporation have been established. In the first year of its formation MMCZ made \$450 million.

The Government has 40 percent shares in the Wankie Colliery Company, 100 percent in the MTD Group of Companies, 93 percent share in Kamativi tin mines and 82 percent shares in Zisco.

Industry and commerce: In the struggle to socialise the means of production for the benefit of the people, Zanu (PF) increased State participation in commerce and industry.

Partnership was established between the State and the Heinz Corporation, CAPS, Zimbank and the Bank of Credit and Commerce. Thus the Government had during the last five years taken steps to establish the economic institutions which would help the people of Zimbabwe exercise more effective control over the economy.

Transport: In conformity with its socialist policy of promoting development in the rural areas, Zanu (PF) had made tremendous progress in reconstructing and developing rural transport and communications networks. The District Development Fund opened new roads in formerly neglected and remote districts such as Binga, Nyaminyam, Mwenezi, Chipinge, Beitbridge and Rushinga.

## Stability

Workers' committees and trade unions: To raise the bargaining position of the workers, democratise the decision-making process, improve labour relations, and raise productivity, the Government set up workers' committees, to act as a link between management and the workers and promote stability within the company and the working environment.



In line with its socialist principles the Government has consistently reviewed minimum wages (excluding allowances) during the past five years.

Status of women: The Government's commitment to the emancipation of women necessitated the introduction of equal pay regulations, three months' maternity leave and child care facilities that did not exist before independence.

Organs of popular power: The Government has established structures headed by provincial governors based on the structures of village development committees, ward development committees, district development committees and provincial development committees. These structures are aimed at helping the people express their political will and ability to organise planning.

The way ahead: Zanu (PF) will strive to create a balanced and integrated national economy, through State management, co-operative management, joint management between State and private capital and private management.

#### Finance

The party is determined to bring about full economic independence to Zimbabwe through the methods outlined above.

Measures will be taken to create and consolidate appropriate institutions to organise and finance existing and new State, collective and co-operative enterprises. Efforts will continue to be made to ensure the viability of the private sector upon the principle that the private sector accepts to be guided by the Zanu (PF) Government as regards its contribution to national goals and targets.

Foreign investment will be directed to those areas where the state or the people do not have the resources to invest "and especially in such areas where foreign capital investment enhances our national economic development plan."

Efforts will also be made to raise worker discipline and production through training and appropriate material and moral incentives to workers.

Creation of employment: Zanu (PF) has devised short- and long-term strategies to reduce unemployment through expanding and streamlining educational, vocational and technical programmes to absorb more school-leavers, the provision of Government-subsidised apprenticeship programmes for school-leavers in selected industries; increased State participation both at national and at social levels in the economic organisation and management of enterprises in the major sectors of the economy to end unemployment; continued expansion of the co-operative movement at all levels of the economy as a basic strategy to solve the problem of unemployment.



## Investment

**Worker participation:** Zanu (PF) will support companies which adopt the idea of creating worker investment funds so that there is partnership in industry between workers and management. The party will adopt a strategy which will ensure that the profits from commercial enterprises are made available to workers so that they can reinvest in those enterprises.

**The land question and agrarian reform:** The party will continue with land redistribution in a more concerted manner, taking into account not only the amount but also the quality of land being allocated to satisfy the needs of the people.

**Education and the economy:** The education system will aim at raising the ideological consciousness of the people in the political, social, cultural and economic spheres, thus instilling patriotism and commitment to scientific socialism.

In line with that, the curriculum will be transformed to take account of the need for industrialisation and technical subjects will become the core around which academic subjects revolve, from primary school level.

The party will strive to eradicate illiteracy by the year 2000 to facilitate the participation of all adults in their village committees, co-operatives, trade unions, workers' committees, and other organs of development.

**Emancipation of women:** Zanu (PF) will remove all legal disabilities affecting women, extend child care facilities in rural areas and in all places of work and provide opportunities for them to participate in all party processes.

## Insurance

**Health:** Zanu & PF) will commit itself to the development of a truly national health service, providing preventive, curative and rehabilitative services throughout the country, and introduce an insurance scheme which will assist in the financing of the health sector and remove the need to pay at the time of illness or at the point of health care delivery.

Private practice will be controlled with the ultimate aim of the public sector becoming the most effective organ for the provision of health care, relegating private practice to a sideline.

**Housing:** Zanu (PF) will remain committed to the principle of providing every Zimbabwean with decent and affordable accommodation.

**Social security:** The party will provide medical and vocational rehabilitation and resettlement for the disabled, destitutes and social deviants to make them productive members of the society.

It will also implement and develop comprehensive social security schemes that will cover all members of the society.

#### Non-Aligned

Foreign policy: The party will continue to maintain its consistent pan-Africanist and non-aligned policy and support the just struggles of the oppressed people of Namibia, South Africa, Saharawi Arab Democratic Republic, Palestine, East Timor and all other oppressed peoples of the world.

The party will continue to strive for the establishment of a new and more equitable international economic order and establish strong links with communist and working class parties to deepen its socialist understanding and solidarity.

Zanu (PF) is to ask the electorate in the coming election to give it a second mandate to bring about a just society based on scientific socialism, says the party's first secretary and president, Cde Mugabe.

#### Mandated

In a preface to his party's election manifesto he says: "Zanu (PF) in 1980 promised the nation to bring about socialism, and the people mandated it to do so. At its Second Congress in 1984 the party resolved to bring about socialism on the basis of a scientific analysis of our situation. Scientific socialism was then set as Zimbabwe's goal, and this manifesto lays down the strategy for the transition period."

Unity was the first task towards the attainment of a just society, where everyone's needs would be met. Zimbabwe would only develop when colour, tribe, sex, language and region were no longer of consequence in determining how wealth would be distributed. "Only when there is one Zimbabwe people, with one leader--the party--will a scientific re-organisation of society along socialist lines be possible..."

"In line with our Second Congress resolution we pledge to work towards the attainment of a one-party state," because only in such a society would unity and justice be possible."

CSO: 3400/486

12 July 1985

ZIMBABWE

## NKOMO THRILLS SUPPORTERS IN MIDLANDS

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 19 Jun 85 p 6

[Text] Silobela (Zimbabwe Midlands)--Skinny dogs scattered in fright as the six-car convoy stopped in a swirling cloud of dust outside a cluster of stores in this peasant farming area in the heart of Zimbabwe.

The word spread quickly as people realised that "Ibenz" carrying "Umdhla" (the old man) had arrived.

By the time veteran campaigner Mr Joshua Nkomo had levered his bulk from the back seat of the German limousine, the crowd was already gathering, spurred on by the near-hysterical ululating of women.

As they sang, danced and prostrated themselves at the feet of the man who has been dubbed "the father of Zimbabwean nationalism," others came running from all directions.

Beaming, the Zapu leader acknowledged the adoration and led us supporters in singing party songs, brandishing the bone-handled walking-stick that has become his trade-mark.

After preaching his election campaign gospel, Mr Nkomo was delighted to discover his audience was well aware that Zapu's new election symbol was that of a charging bull.

Inkomo

"Moo" they bellowed at him, swinging their arms in portrayal of the slashing horns of their "inkomo" (the Sindebele word for bull).

There was no doubt where they would place their crosses on July 1 and July 2 when the nation goes to the polls for the first general election since independence in 1980.

And then the campaign caravan was off again, handfuls of Zapu campaign leaflets fluttering in its wake.

Mr Nkomo (67) this week embarked on an intensive 6 000 km round-the-country tour in a desperate attempt to bolster the party's sagging political fortunes and counter what he claims is serious intimidation of Zapu supporters by the ruling party.

The Midlands is a particularly important area, with Zapu and Mr Robert Mugabe's Zanu (PF) predicting sweeping poll victories. It has also been the scene of much political violence.

It is doubtful that Mr Nkomo will get such a warm reception in the northern and eastern parts of Zimbabwe where Mr Mugabe is virtually unchallenged. There is also the possibility that the Zapu leader's welcome could be distinctly hostile.--SOWETAN Foreign Service

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12 July 1985

ZIMBABWE

MUGABE ADDRESSES 3D RALLY IN MATABELELAND

MB220710 Harare Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 22 Jun 85

[Text] Unity and peace are the two most vital prerequisites for progress in a country. The prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, made this statement in Lupane yesterday. Comrade Mugabe, who is also the first secretary and president of ZANU-PF, said this fact must be stressed, especially to the people in Matabeleland, who do not appear to have gotten the message of peace and unity.

He was addressing the third election rally of his present tour of Matabeleland North, which started at Binga and included Hwange, last Thursday. The ZANU-PF leader reminded the people that it is an undeniable fact that the present government was elected by the majority of Zimbabweans. Therefore, whether anybody likes it or not, no amount of dissidency can get it out of power.

He pointed out that the position is not likely to be different after next month's general election. He said despite subversive activities by some elements, the ruling party's clean record is there for everyone to see. Never in the history of development in several spheres was so much achieved by a newly installed government within five years. Comrade Mugabe advised all voters not to waste their votes by casting them for some minority organizations, whose motives are to promote the destruction of development projects.

Tomorrow the ZANU-PF leader speaks in his constituency, Highfield, at 1000.

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12 July 1985

ZIMBABWE

## BRIEFS

CANDIDATE AFFILIATION--Comrade (Nayson Takomwe), who has been registered as the United African National Council, UANC, candidate for Rushinga constituency, has denied having any connection with the party. In an interview with the Zimbabwe Broadcasting Corporation yesterday, Comrade (Takomwe), a prominent businessman and farmer, said he has been a member of ZANU-PF since 1970, and has never associated with the UANC. He said he was surprised to find his name among UANC candidates for the forthcoming general election in THE HEARLD NEWSPAPER. Comrade (Takomwe) threatened to sue whoever was responsible for fielding him as a UANC candidate. [Text] [Harare Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 14 Jun 85]

DEVELOPMENT FOR NEGLECTED AREAS--The government would continue to concentrate development in areas which were neglected by colonial regime. This was said by the first secretary and president of ZANU-PF, Comrade Robert Mugabe, when he addressed the fourth meeting in his Highfield constituency. Binga a Beit Bridge are some of the areas which Comrade Mugabe cited, adding that every part of Zimbabwe should receive its fair share of development. Comrade Mugabe condemned some efforts by Zimbabwe's enemies aimed at seeing the country's [word indistinct] on tribal, regional, or racial differences. He stressed the need for unity in the country in order to counteract such misconceptions. [Text] [Harare Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 20 Jun 85]

WORKER INVOLVEMENT--The first secretary and president of ZANU-PF, Comrade Robert Mugabe, yesterday pointed out that his party would like to see workers becoming more involved in the management of their working places. Addressing a rally at (Sizuru) center in Highfield, Comrade Mugabe stressed that more blacks should be involved in technical training so that industries will cut dependence on white expertise. He informed the rally that ZANU-PF has an ambitious development program to uplift the living standards of all people, and the program involves the construction of better rural houses, rural electrification, and increased loans to communal farmers by the Agricultural Finance Corporation. [Text] [Harare Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 19 Jun 85]



LESS NATIONALIZATION OF INDUSTRY--The ZANU-PF government has carried out less nationalization of industry than the previous government. This was said by the leader of the Independent Zimbabwe Group, Mr Bill Irvine, when he addressed white voters in Mutare yesterday. Mr Irvine said the ZANU-PF government had nationalized less than 1 percent of industry in 5 years, adding that the white community should have nothing to fear on that issue. He expressed the hope that ZANU-PF is likely to emerge the victor in the forthcoming general election, because it has shown itself to be pragmatic. Speaking at the same meeting was Mr David Meikle, who said the government had given assurances that there would be no changes which are likely to harm the economy. He subscribed to the idea of building brigades, adding that whites can work together with their counterparts. [Text] [Harare Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 19 Jun 85]

KWEKWE GOLD ROASTING PLANT--The gold roasting plant at Kwekwe is performing at record levels, the Minister for Mines, Dr C.D. Ndlovu, said recently. Actual recovery for March was 93,48%, against a theoretical recovery of 82,85%. Dr Ndlovu said that the 77,02% recovery for the year 1984/85 was the highest in the last seven years. Bullion delivered is now higher than all past deliveries except for 1980/81, when 561 kg of bullion was delivered to the Reserve Bank. The tonnage treated is the largest handled since the recommissioning of the plant in 1974. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 7 Jun 85 p 3]

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